P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,138—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 5 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7905	J. L. Purfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leich	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7905	J. L. Purfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Whelar	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belien	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moera	4,253	29th Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 5 months	Rs. 1,055	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 13 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassovich	3,042	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2891	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2891	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	565	907-8	998	1,088-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA. Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,329	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

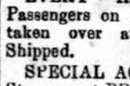
FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. UJINA ...5,310 tons.....Sailing about 18th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2884	Poblenz	21st Jan.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 10th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House SANDIMAN & CO. Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.

DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES, GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES, CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & Co. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES, HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ..... at Re. 1 0 per lb.

'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ..... " " 1 4 "

'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced..... " " 1 8 "

'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ..... " Rs. 2 0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp—

F. CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

KEMP'S
COCA
WINE
FOR
FATIGUE
OF
MIND
AND
BODY.
TWO
RUPEES
EIGHT
ANNAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at a discount of 25 per cent. to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
5	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

FOR BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.
" CARDIAC ASTHMA.
" DIAPHRAGMATIC ASTHMA.
" HUMID ASTHMA.
" SPASMODIC ASTHMA.
" WHEEZING ASTHMA.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA-SEDATIVE

is the Magic Cure. Positive Relief in a few minutes. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

170, Sheikh Memon Street, Near Zooma Musjid.

F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HUGE, GIGANTIC SUCCESS !

NIGHTLY CROWDED FROM RING TO ROOF !!

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan, at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

NOTICE.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY,

SWEEPING OF CHANGE.

PROGRAMME

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE GREAT BALANCING TRAPEZE ACT.

MDLLE LUIDA,

THE FIN DE SIECLE EXPONENT OF GRACEFUL MID-AIR EVOLUTIONS.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF

THE MARVELLOUS METEORS,

The most Daring Act ever attempted in any arena. Direct from a Phenomenal success at the Alhambra, LONDON.

The Splendid Roman Equestrian Entree, Gorgeous Costumes, Mounted on Superb Steeds.

THE CENTO BRO HERS,

Their First appearance here in their uproariously funny, and original Horizontal Bar Burlesque Don't miss the debut of

GUSSIE AND WILLIE

The musical tramps whose resourceful and droll antics make the most sedate roar with laughter.

Don't Forget the

"THREE MERRY CLOWNS IN A TUB,"

FIRST PRODUCTION HERE OF THE

"WILLIAM TELL" BURLESQUE,

ALSO THE QUAINT AND CURIOUS

"BOBBY WALKER" (Scene act.)

not to mention the magnetic mirth of

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE" (Pantomime)

ALSO

THE MONKEY BLONDIN

THE MULE "DENOER" AT SUPPER

and other laughable roles.

The premier Bicylists,

MEINOKITCHI,

Defying the Laws of Gravitation.

NEW QUIPS ! NEW JIBES !!

NEW LAUGHS ! NEW ROARS !!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

in conjunction with

BINOMIAL OPTICAL DIORAMA,

78 Pictures, including

TRANSVAAL WAR SCENES,

Prices of admission—Rs. 1-2, 1, 12 ans., 8 ans., 4 ans.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half the prices except the back seats.

K. M. BALIWALA, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo as landed at No. 4 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

Sassoon House, Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. C. CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG, Mr. EDWARD COMBER, Junior, and Mr. JAMES A. LORD as PARTNERS in our Firm.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from Academicians :—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI } Professors of the
AND } Pianoforte, Royal
OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } College of Music.

Miss MATHILDE VERUE (Pupil of Frau. Schumann.

Miss E. SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc : Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at pupils Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. M.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination T. C. M. 1900 ; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to

MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED for R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE" Gunner, Carpenter and Saloon Steward (two former must be British subjects.

For particulars apply Government Dockyard.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM, ROOF AND LINING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1901, for the supply of :—

100 Tons BOARDS WAGON BOTTOM.
20 " " ROOF.
50 " " LINING.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's Printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.

THE MANAGER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd January, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, to registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1900.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 3rd, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 3rd, 1901.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

BAY RUM, a pleasant substitute for Eau-de-Cologne in the sick-room. As an application for the Hair, it promotes its growth and prevents change of colour.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality, Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

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Catalogue are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

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1 light pony cart.
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Catalogues will be published, and the goods will be on view three days before the sale.

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Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonji Rasderia, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January at 4 p.m.

All those 13 pieces of ground or fields of which two are Foras and the remaining eleven are fazendari, containing in all 5,766 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Worlee Pakhady in the Sub-district and Island of Bombay. The two pieces of Foras land are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 255, now No. 12246 and new Survey Nos. 3-3088 and 4-3080.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Alphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Town Hall, in E. D. Sassoon Building and at the top floor of the Proprietory High School, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Reid and Barton and others, handsome oleographs and pictures, Singapore chairs, large English ice-box with refrigerator, large size tapestry, purdah and screen, large size cabinets, almyrahs, bronze and terra-cotta figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hall lamps, rich majolica vases, rich ornaments, flower jars, one lady's Birmingham-made cycle by Marriott, one racer Royal Indian K. gentleman bicycle, musical box, oil carpets, one mahogany square piano, handing fern baskets, cooking pots, &c., &c., the property of R. HERBERTS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

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FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWE

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM and AFTER the 1st day of January, 1901, THIS AGENCY has been made over to the Italian Colonial Trading Company, Limited, and in accordance therewith Mr. C. BOGGIANO is APPOINTED and will act as Agent for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, Societa reinite Floria and Rubattino S. N. Company's Bombay Agency.

G. DELAYA,
Agent.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO

THE MANAGER,

8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,

79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowledge of Mill organisation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.
Apply "X." care of this paper.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.
QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Doctor's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£97 3-8—1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .....£64 1-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....29 9-16 ,,
Do New York .....64 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·3—1
Do New York .....4·25 5-8 plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England .....4 per cent. unch'd.
Do Short London Bills .....4 1-4 plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 1-4 ,, 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quieter to-day. Bank Telegraphic Transfers were sold from 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. and Demand 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1 32d. The lower rates were only obtainable at the close but there was no enquiry of them. For three months sight house-paper rates varied from 1s. 4 5 1-2d. for ready to 1s. 4 1-2d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. for end of January. The business doing was not large. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, Francs	171
30 days' ,, Japan	143
,, Shanghai	208
Silver, London	29 9-16
,, New York	64

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market opened to-day at 96 1-16 per cent. for ready and to-morrow's Settlement and Rs. 96 1-4 for 1st February. In the afternoon the rates declined to Rs. 95 15-16 for ready and early Settlement and again improved to 96 per cent., at which rate the market closes. The budlees are reported to have passed at the difference of 3 annas.

SHARES.

The Share Market is quiet and steady. Petit's are Rs. 1,792 1-2. The Bombay Fire shares have changed hands at Rs. 195.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Council Bills on India for Rs. 80,00,000, the following allotments were made :—

To Calcutta	Rs. 32,60,000
,, Bombay	,, 10,50,000
,, Madras	,, 9,50,000
Total	,, 52,70,000

Tenders on these places received 13 per cent. at 1s. 4 1-32d., the minimum rate above that rate in full. Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 7,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last including the last Public Sale amounted to Rs.153,50,000. Amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 60,00,000.

Extra allotment of Bills on Madras for Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	8,44,765
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	1,11,004
Other ,, ...	Inc.	3,27,254
Government Securities	Dec.	14,369
Other authorised ,, ...	Inc.	35,640
Loans	Dec.	2,38,319
Bills discounted and purchased	Dec.	9,74,996
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	1,39,705
Cash	Inc.	14,18,797

It will be noticed that the cash balance has increased by Rs 14,18,797, while bills discounted have fallen off to the extent of Rs 974,996. On the other hand the public deposit at Head office and Branches and others deposits have together increased by 12,83,023.

THE RESERVE TREASURIES.

The following were the Balances in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates :—

	Dec. 4. Rs.	Dec. 1. Rs.	Dec. 18. Rs.	Dec. 25. Rs.
Calcutta	33,17,890	48,89,228	79,27,824	1,43,74,871
Madras	1,25,546	8,76,092	4,33,987	19,12,192
Bombay	30,22,677	32,85,447	46,22,504	36,44,471
Total	64,26,613	89,94,767	1,30,44,315	1,99,31,534

COTTON.

In smypathy with better advices from Home, our market for forward descriptions has advanced Rs. 2 per candy all round. There is some enquiry for machine-ginned Bhownugger, but owing to the low rates offered no business has been put through. Mills and exporters are on the look-out for Khandeish Cotton both ready and forward, and the quotation to-day is about Rs. 2 higher. The rates for ready Cotton generally is well maintained with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The sales reported at Colaba to-day totalled 1,500 bales, of which shippers are credited with 900 bales and the Mills 600 bales. The following are the official quotations as fixed by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld. :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	195	183	174	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	197	187	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	198	...	...	Do
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	202	...	...	Do
,, Hand-ginned	200	197	...	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	198	...	Do
Juigaum Machine-ginned	...	200	...	Do
Akola Machine-ginned	213	210	...	Do
Khamgaum Machine-ginned	213	210	...	Do
Keranja Machine-ginned	213	210	...	Do
Comra, Good Staple	219	214	...	Do
Broach, Machine-ginned	238	...	227	Mar. 25
Bhownugger, Machine-gd.	224	214	...	April-May.
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	200	May 25
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	225	Do.
Westerns	...	...	215	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,707	73,680	45,306
Barsee and Nugur	395	20,312	10,270
Berar	496	149,478	53,167
Hinguughat	...	3,437	1,999
Dhollera	...	2,108	29,944
Broach	...	299	23,089
Compta and Dharwar	119	8,439	13,204
Westerns	...	1,844	600
Bengals	1,440	64,936	146,627
Sind	...	369	7,537
Persian	...	1,606	1,523
American	...	3,544	3,866
Egyptian	...	2,527	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,194
Total	4,157	335,500	341,872

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm ; Surats were quiet : Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 90,000 bales. Spot 5 17-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

Jan.	Dec.-Jan.	April-May.	July-Aug.
5·28	5·25	5·16	5·8

In New York two days' Receipts at the Ports were 42,000 bales.

Two days, Exports to Great Britain were 39,000 bales.

,, to Continent were 42,000 bales.
Mid-Uplands ..... 10 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of April ..... 9·57
,, ,, of July ..... 9·48

The following statistics will be of interest :—

	1900-01	1899-1900	Difference
Receipts for the week	65,648	43,196	plus 22,452
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd January	3,35,500	3,41,872	—6,372
Shipments for the week to Europe	15,503	6,565	plus, 8,941
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	646	12,880	—12,234
Total	16,152	19,445	—3,293
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd Jan.—			
Europe	93,047	11,491	plus82,556
Japan	15,573	1,05,272	—89,699
China	3,902	16,646	—13,744
Coast Ports	3,338	2,629	plus 5,709
Total	124,860	136,038	—11,178
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	21,309	3,400	plus 17,909
Japan, China and Coast Ports	7,672	9,960	—2,288

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct. 1899 to 24th Nov. 1900 ..... 1,342 bales
Do by B B and C I R from 1st Oct. to 13th Oct. 1900 .. 3,010 bales

BURMA COTTON CROP.

The latest information to hand shows that there are about 15,000 acres under cotton in Burma, and as the autumn rainfall was unduly heavy, nothing better, we are told, than a twelve-anna crop can be estimated.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat Market to-day is steadier but very little business is reported. Wheat, White Delhi, is quoted Rs. 4-6-0, April-May.

The market for Linseed is firm and some business has been done by Native merchants at the following rates :—

Linseed, bold, ready	Rs. 9-10-0
,, April-May	,, 8-9-0

The market for Ready Rapeseed is quiet, but it is firm for forward deliveries and Marwadi speculators are said to be purchasers at following quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore, Old	Rs. 8-4
,, Delhi	,, 6-6
Yellow Cawnpore	,, 6-14 nominal.
,, Guzerat	,, 7-10 do.

Poppyseed is quiet, with only one export firm buying The rates to-day are :—

Poppyseed, Ready	Rs. 8-14
,, April-May	,, 7-9

Castorseed is firm and prices have steadied a little. The rates are :—Castor seed Ready at Rs. 38 and Rs. 33-12-0, April-May.

The market for Gingelly is firm and exporters are operating to a limited extent at the following rates :—

Gingellyseed, New 85 per cent	Rs. 43-4
,, ,, 75 ,,	,, 42-8
,, ,, 50 ,,	,, 41-8
,, Red	,, 40

We give below yesterday's imports of Wheat, Seeds etc., together with a summary of imports for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1900, and 1899.

	Yesterday.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1900. cwts.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	186	2,457,360	5,121,367
Linseed	188	766,124	2,082,581
Rapeseed	...	632,922	1,956,277
Gingellyseed	11,907	1,799,598	2,010,866
Poppyseed	...	459,157	592,284
Groundnuts	323	54,414	146,712
Castorseed	2,751	593,009	890,176
Rice	10,243	13,372,497	8,108,065
Myrabollams	2,762	388,121a	not recorded.

a Since 1st April.

WHEAT EXPORT AND THE FAMINE.

Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi being the great receiving centres for India's surplus wheat crop it is notable that this amount of wheat carried by rail, river and sea to those three ports during the first nine months of the current official year, was only 51-2 million cwts, as compared with 17 million and 21 million cwts. in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1898.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady. Forward business (February) has been put through at 14s. 6d. to 15s ; March, 15s. 6d. ; and April, 16s. 6d. The quotations to-day are :—Liverpool, 16s. ; February to May, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. ; Hull, 14s. 6d. ; Hamburg, 14s. to 14s. 6d. ; Antwerp and Dunkirk, 13s. 6d. : Havre, 15s. to 16s. ; Marseilles, 14s. ; and Genoa, 13s. 6d. to 14s.

SISAL HEMP CULTIVATION.

The Madras Government call attention to the fact that there is an abundance of waste land in the ceded districts, assessed as low as four annas an acre suitable for the cultivation of sisal hemp and add that "the Agricultural Department is ready to assist in every reasonable way." Applications were made some months ago to the Madras Government by two Europeans, as representatives of capital, for considerable areas of waste land, with a view of planting sisal hemp on a large scale and establishing factories for working up the fibre for the market. The applications were favourably considered and easy terms granted, but nothing further has yet been done in the matter.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—firm.
Surats :—quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 97 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-4
Bar Silver 29 9-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Goorkha left here this morniug.

HONGKONG, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon, (extra left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, from Calcutta, left Colombo on the afternoon of the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday next

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th December, as compared with the statement of 22nd December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 22. Rs.	Dec. 29. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,71,614	56,16,379
Do. do. at Branches	30,55,665	31,66,669
Other Deposits	4,36,99,137	440,35,391
Post Bills	10,044	8,745
Credits undrawn	18,10,857	19,95,194
Rs.	703,47,327	718,13,378
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,50,842	74,36,473
Other authorised Securities	14,41,907	14,77,517
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	71,36,226	72,35,731
Loans do. do.	2,42,12,820	239,74,501
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,88,60,127	178,85,131
Dead Stock	3,98,632	3,98,631
Stamps and Stationery	20,772	20,861
Bullion	3,42,595	4,82,300
Balances with other Banks	1,01,83,406	129,02,203
Cash		
Rs.	7,03,47,327	718,13,378

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE total profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 31st December, 1900, is Rs. 10,05,034-1-4.

It is to be applied as follows :—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free from income tax, Rs. 5,00,000 ; in reduction of cost of Bank's premises Rs. 25,000 ; bonus to pension fund Rs. 25,000, carried forward Rs. 4,55,034-1-4½ total Rs. 10,05,034-1-4.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACE MEETING.

TO-MORROW'S HANDICAPS.

The New Year Plate.—5 furlongs. Roy 9·7, Sharp 9·2, Carden 8·11, Ketledrum 8·9, Churchlight 8·6, Antwerp 8·3 and Planet 7·11.

The Cumballa Plate.—8 furlongs. Muktar 9·4, Cory 9·0, Oriental 9·0, Governor 8·13, Dispute 8·12, Arbid 8·11, Plebeian 8·10, Leader, 8·8, Advocate 7·11, and Phobos 7·9.

A MESSAGE from Boston to the "Standard" announces that Mr. Whymper, the famous mountaineer, is there on the way home to England, after his expedition to the Canadian Rockies. He declares that there are regions utterly unknown to man, and not trodden even by the feet of Indians, and that there is room for hundreds of expeditions in a vast country absolutely unexplored except for the narrow band near the railway route. There are fine mountains, he says, but scarcely equal to the American Rockies. No animals can traverse the forests, which resemble a spilled package of huge pins, making progress on the level as difficult as climbing.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h, 35m. High water 10-32m., 11-33a. Low water, 4-57m., 4-30a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club Ball, Telegraph Quarters.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Band Stand, 5-45 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Shri Golpadevi Temple Fair and Palanquin procession will take place to-day, at Worlee Koliwada.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa-bay, etc., per s. s. Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Kishmayuj per Transport Fultala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—The Rev. R. M. Gray who resides at Marine Lines has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 1st instant, a lady's silver watch with silver chain and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 100 were stolen from his bungalow at Marine Lines.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dhamji Khimjee, who resides at Dadar, reports to the police that on the morning of the 2nd instant a brass box in which he had deposited Rs. 4,000 worth of ornaments was found by him broken open and property valued at Rs. 838 stolen therefrom.

ILLICIT SALE OF TODDY.—Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, convicted Bhana Kena and Mithia Kena, on a charge of selling toddy without a license in a toddy garden on Altamont Road, Walkeshwar, on Wednesday night, and fined them Rs. 30 each. The accused were charged by Inspector Macarthy of the Abkari Deparment.

ART AND THE WAR.—Messrs. Barham and Co., of 111 Medows Street, are agents for the sale of the plaques in Bombay and the Bombay Fine Art Gallery are now offering some exquisitely finished fine art plaques entitled "Sons of our Empire" together with a relative leaflet of information. They are having a wide sale at home and are likely to have the same here.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p. m.

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Overture	Concert	Titl
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam
Valse	Monte Christo	Kotlar
Selection	Little Christhopher Columbus	Caryll
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldtenfel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MARWARI'S COMPLAINT.—Tullackchund Teckchund, a Marwaree, who resides on the ground floor of a chawl on Parel Road, and keeps his shop in the front room, reported to the police on Wednesday morning that some time during the previous night his shop was entered and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 219 were stolen from a locked box. The property entirely belonged to customers, who had pledged the same with him for various sums of money. It was ascertained that the same box contained property valued at Rs. 3,000, a part of which belonged to complainant, but the whole of which was not touched.

CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Concert given last night at the St. George's Hospital in aid of the funds for providing quarters for the private nursing staff of the hospital proved to be a success. The entertainment was held on the ground floor of the southerly wing of the hospital, where a temporary stage was erected. The room was tastefully and artistically decorated for the occasion by Assistant Surgeons King and Netscher and lady nurses. The amateurs who took part in the Concert included Mr. D. Defrece, Mr. Cornwallis Smith, Mr. A Rhenius and Miss Boyd, Miss Wood and Miss Dyer. The programme contained fifteen songs and solos all of which were well rendered and elicted loud applause. Credit is due to Col. Boyd and Captain Burnet and all those who worked under them for the success that has attended the entertainment.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, MacAnthony, a Goanese, aged 50, was charged with having assaulted Vasanji Ramji, a Hindu boy, aged 12, with a bundle of fire-wood. The complainant is a servant in a petty shop, situated at Frere Road. This morning he was supplying four or five persons with things they required. Suddenly the accused came to his shop and begged for a pice and as the complainant refused to give it to him, accused took up a bundle of fire-wood from the shop, and assaulted him. In the meantime a police sepoy came up and arrested the accused. Accused pleaded not guilty. Police Inspector Patterson, who was present, informed the Court that while he was doing duty at Stone-Bunder, accused invariably gave trouble to the police, and had not mended his ways. Accused was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Cursondas Lalji, a Bunia, was charged by Constable Stanson, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,037, the property of a woman named Velbai. It appears that on the 15th ult., complainant entrusted the accused with the ornaments for safe custody and went to Nasik on a pilgrimage. She returned to Bombay a fortnight after and asked accused for the return of her jewellery, but the latter put her off from time to time. A report was made to the police, who arrested accused and traced the property to several persons to whom it had been sold by accused. The magistrate sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer a further imprisonment for one month. Out of the fine, if recovered, a sum of Rs. 140 was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

BURNING FATALITIES.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Mahomedan Burial Ground, Grant Road, regarding the death of Mariambee, a Mahomedan widow, aged forty-five years. Deceased was supported by her son, a weaver, and resided with him at Anjirwadi, Mount Road. About ten days ago while she was standing near a fish stall in the Tank Bunder Bazaar, her clothes accidentally caught fire from a kerosine oil lamp, which was kept burning at the stall. Some fishermen assisted in pulling off the burning clothes and extinguishing the flames, but not before the deceased had been severely burnt on several parts of her body. Mariambee was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed and she was taken home. Her condition grew worse and she died early this morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Memonwada Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Jamiabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged nine years, who resided with her parents in that locality. On Monday last deceased was playing with a matchbox, when one of the matches accidentally got ignited and set her clothes on fire. The girl was extensively burnt. She was treated at home and died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN WATCHNIGHT SERVICE.—A service was held on the night of 31st Dec. at the Bellasis Road, O. M. S. Hall, through the courtesy of Rev. Mr. Davis, who had very kindly allowed the use of the Hall for the occasion. The meeting, conducted under the presidency of Mr. D. B. Padmanji, president of the Bombay Indian Christian Union, was one of a unique kind never before held in Bombay, in as much as the Indian Christians had before this no special meeting of their own of a similar discription. It was held under the auspices of the B. I. C. Union, which had very generously provided ample refreshment and it went on with one stretch from 9 p.m., to 1-30 a.m., and proved an evident success, the attendance being over 125 including ladies. Music and singing were a prominent feature. Twelve stirring addresses interspersed with half a dozen prayers and hymns in English, Hindustani and Marathi were kindly given by those who were called upon to address the assembly. Their chief topics were thanksgiving, self-denial and consecration and proved to be a perfect revival meeting. The beautiful artistic Happy New Year scroll was unveiled at 12 o'clock amidst the loud and enthusiastic singing of a special New Year Hymn and the cheerful assembly dispersed while wishing each other a bright prosperous and a Happy New Year, 1901, after singing the doxology followed by benediction.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

THE following schools have entered for the competition :—Cathedral High School, Education Society School, Elphinstone High School, New High School, Proprietory and Fort High School, Scottish High School, St Peter's High School.

The drawing for the ties will be held on Monday, the 7th inst. at 5-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School. Representatives of Schools are invited to attend.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

The further hearing of the case in which Nana bhoy Cowasji Engineer is charged with perjury and fabricating false evidence, came up for further hearing yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The particulars of the case have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. D. Davar, Bar-at-law, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, for the defence.

Framji Edulji Kanga of the Registration Department, on being recalled for further examination by Mr. Yorke-Smith said that he made further inquiries about the registered postal receipt and acknowledgment of the letter sent by accused to Perim and found they were attached to the case. In the ordinary course the acknowledgment would have been sent back to the sender. Had the addressee not been found at Perim, the packet would have been sent back to the sender.

Witness, in his cross-examination, said that if there had been no order from the High Court, the packet in the ordinary course would have been sent to Framji Rustomji, manager of Perim Ice Factory, and the latter would have known who sent the packet.

In re-examination by Mr. Yorke-Smith, witness said that he did not know whether Framji Rustomji was Manager of Perim Ice Factory in the year 1898.

Jethabhoy Mathuradas, Head Clerk to the Collector of Bombay in the Steam Boiler Department, said it was part of his duty to keep records of certificates given to Engineers and to keep registers and documents, relating to such certificates given in Bombay. Certificates for Engineers were granted in Bombay under Act No. 5 of 1893, and afterwards under Bombay Act 3 of 1897. It was necessary under the rules and Acts to keep duplicates of such certificates. He was in charge of such duplicates since the year 1895. He searched his record of duplicates of first, second and third class certificates, since 1886 up to 1895. The duplicates were numbered consecutively. The witness produced counterfoils of the original certificates of the third class, issued in 14th July 1888 upto 10th July 1889. Witness here pointed out two irregularities in the serial number of duplicate certificates. He was in a position to say that amongst certificates of all classes issued between the year 1886 and 1895 there was no certificate found in the name of Nanabhoy Cowasji. Had any certificate been issued to him, the duplicate would surely have been found. Witness had got registers of candidates for examination, kept from July 1888, which also contained the results. Before that time register of that sort was not kept in office. From the existing registers he could not find out the name of Nanabhoy Cowasji.

In cross-examination witness said that before he became Head Clerk, he was assistant to the head clerk. Till 1893 he had nothing to do with the Boiler Department. When he joined the department Mr. Drewet was the senior inspector, and before that Mr. Moylan. The latter left the department because he was ordered to retire. Witness did not know what Mr. Moylan received money and issued certificates to the candidates. Witness was prepared to swear he did not know that Mr. Moylan had issued certificates to people, whose names did not appear on the record. He never heard this suggested before. He never heard that Mr. Moylan was asked to resign, because Government suspected him to be currupt. Before the witness Mr. Avers was the Head Clerk. The latter was also made to resign, because he did not do his office work to the satisfaction of the Collector. Witness did not know that other clerks were also made to retire. Mr. Avers resigned about the year 1888. Witness had not the smallest idea why Mr. Moylan was asked to retire. Mr. John was one of the examiners. He did not know what became of him. Mr. Drewett, the present Head Inspector, must know who is an Engineer. If he certified that Nanabhoy Cowasji was a third Class Engineer, that would be correct. Witness had not seen the records, relating to the period before the retirement of Mr. Moylan. It would surprise him very much if he was told that a man of the name of Nanabhoy Cowasji, now at Takar had been holding a third class certificate, signed by Mr. Moylan, and issued in the year 1886. Witness did not know that in his office an old book of certificates was found with certificates torn and counterfoils black, and that Mr. Moylan was called upon to account for it. In the course of the Durant trial it was brought to the notice of the Collector that a man by name Nanabhoy Cowasji was working as a first class Engineer at Hattras. This certificate was signed by Mr. Moylan. On the duplicate of this certificate there was the name of Hormusji Cowasji.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS. 3rd JANUARY 1901.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Linseed doing well, Wheat requires rain. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Ferozpore.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Rain general over district.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy, Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonal. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop excellent.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgoan.—Unusually cool Cotton picking general Wheat requires fine weather. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Easterly wind, strong cold. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, showing bolls, rapidly ripening and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Gram and wheat is in good condition.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable, Mornings could and dewy.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop excellent. Rabi crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Lahore, Jaypore and Neemuch, and slight changes elsewhere Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Both the day and night temperatures are in defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere the temperature shows a tendency to fall. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and at Bhuj, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Raipur and a few drops at Jubulpore, Karachi and Colombo.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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AND
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FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J K Davison, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE s s Westward Ho, 2118 tons, Captain E A Hill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum, December 10th, with a cargo of 161,515 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's ss Bormida, 1499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 14th December, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE ss Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 20th December, with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr A Peperly and family of 8 persons Mr M Montana and family of 5 persons, and Mr Jamsetjee and 23 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	West Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
China	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Hibernia	15 6	Milne	Antwerp		A Moncrieff
Oriental	3084	Jephson			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Electra	656	Grley			E T Co
Terrier	1038	Campjard	Bangkok		R S & Co
Maroa	1451	Adams			M M & Co
Bezwada	2270	Peck			M M & Co
Croydon	2110	Butler			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Borneda	1499	Sartorio			F F & N Co
Westward Ho	1499	Hill			J M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
B	Dido	3127	Pickerin	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
D	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	10-1	J Mackintosh
F	Hoseinee	934	Hughes	Karachi	16-1	B & P S N Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	7-1	J M & Co
K	Strickzdale			Karachi	7-1	Forbes & Co
N	Oliveomoor	1920	Jones	Rotheodom	4-1	M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1449	Baldwin			H C Joosub

(Transport).

P	Fultala	2632	Cave	Somaliland	6-1 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Mangalore	4-1	Sheprd & Co
Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	Gulf	3-1	Do
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	5-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Massilia	2203	Leyon	China	16-1	P & O S N Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Bennet	Japan	7-1	P & O S N Co
7	Sirdar	2254	Rawlings	London	12-1	Bombay Co
8	M Teresa	1922	Rassovich	China	6-1	A L S N Co
9	Pekin	2573		London	5-1	P & O S N Co
10	Hiroshima Maru			Japan	8-1	N Kaisha
14	Dumra			Karachi	4-1	M M & Co
15	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Hamburg	7-1	F F & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChelford	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	8-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Zamania	2892	Lee	Madras	4-1	M M & Co

Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Westward Ho s..	Hill	Batoum, Dec 10
3	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Dec 20
	Bormida s	Sartorio	Hongkong, Dec 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Itinda s	Clarke	Rangoon
	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Rudelsburg s	Braitung	Hamburg
	Naseri s	Davison	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
" Terrier, for Penang, Singapore and Bangkok.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—200 bales hemp Heerjee Govindjee; 3000 cwt bonemeal A H Cassum and Co; 150 bales hemp Edjee Oomersey; 8 bales hides and 5 bales leather cut pieces A Peerbhoy; 200 cwt castorseed R D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 30 cwt deer horns A M H Cassum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dido s—200 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2980 cwt castorseed John Fachiri; 660 bales cotton Volkart Brothers: 660 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 7000 cwt gingellyseed, 200 cwt mustardseed, 2000 cwt myrabollams and 972 cwt gum Volkart Brothers; 1013 cwt myrabollams H Tarmamed Ayab; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 229 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 309 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers; 250 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co; 2010 cwt crushed bones A H Cassum and Co.

Birk Hall s—53 bales hemp Edjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birk Hall s—82 cwt blue stone A Girdhur, 1400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2125 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sirdar s—110 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 2000 cwt crushed bones A H Cassum and Co; 1007 cwt myrabollams Hajee Tar Mamed Ayeb; 1125 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Col; 2929 cwt gingellyseed S D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones M Jamall; 110 bales cotton waste B Nazir and Co; 100 bales cotton fly Isaac Wright and Co; 1003 cwt myrabollams E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Lucknow s—1375 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 45 cwt lac and 13 cwt bees wax Malcolma Lalljee; 450 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Valetta s—3295 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.
Adelina Patti s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Adelina Patti s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 81 cwt oil metal F Fischer and Co; 910 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pekin s—3 bales woollen carpets Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Olivemoor s—20 tons Manganese iron ore R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—375 bales twist Tata and Co; 400 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 157 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 30 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws R Fazul; 35 cases condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 67 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 490 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Tientsin s—175 bales twist Talati and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—225 bales twist Yan shun and Co; 2 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—325 bales twist Tata and Co; 343 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Tientsin s—150 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—287 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 400 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co; 900 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th January.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G I P Railway Station at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th instant, for a Field-Day.
(1.) Dress: Field-day Order, viz: Same as Drill Order, except that helmet fittings will not be worn.
(2.) A Special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-25 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. & C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. The following promotions will have effect in F Company from this date:—No. 2830 Lce-Sergt E Coutts to be Sergeant to complete establishment; No. 4969 Vol A A Thorpy to be Lce-Sergt vice Coutts promoted; No. 4975 Vol H F Otto to be Corporal to complete establishment; and No. 4973 Vol L Keedon to be Lce-Corporal to complete establishment.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January.

1. The Corps will parade, at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-morrow at at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6 inch B L. and 9 inch R. M. L. guns, gun Layers are requested to attend for examination.
2. The Proficiency class will meet for practical instruction at both Headquarters on Drill nights and for theoretical instruction at the Corps Club on Friday next at 6-45 p.m. All members are requested to be present. Officers below the rank of Captain will attend.
3. The Range-finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Tuesday 8th inst. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday 11th inst. at 6-45 a.m. No's 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attend.
4. There will be class firing at Cooria every Wednesday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-14 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to fire their course.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WANN—December 31, at Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of Rev. A. B. Wann, Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

MR. HAFFKINE, the Director-in-Chief of the Plague Research Laboratory, has just sent in his report on the condition and manufacture of the plague prophylactic at Parel. The report is replete with instructive information and for the benefit of those to whose interest it is to know the care and skill with which the prophylactic is manufactured, Government has ordered its publication. It appears that during the first two quarters of the year 2,139 brews of prophylactic, each representing an average of over 280 doses, were manufactured. The utmost care is exercised at the laboratory in this manufacture, as indeed it should be, and if on testing, the brews do not come up to Mr. Haffkine's standard they are rejected, the number failing to pass the test during the period reported upon being no less than 157. Of these some were damaged in cultivation, others in subsequent processes, while in other cases the material obtained was below the mark. The manufactured material is bottled and closed with India-rubber stoppers and made ready for despatch. But it does not leave the laboratory for at least a fortnight after its preparation, samples of each brew being re-tested for sterility after the lapse of ten days. This is an excellent precaution, as well in the interests of the medical profession as of the patient, for it appears that a large percentage is found, from one cause or another, to be unfit for distribution. In all upwards of six million doses of prophylactic of uniform strength were issued. Neither Bombay city, nor indeed the whole country consumes the output of the Parel Laboratory, and we regret to find that from the outbreak of the plague up to the present time only two hundred thousand of the population of this city have been inoculated. The utmost diligence characterises prophylactic operations and the effects of doses are most carefully observed. An average example of the effect of a given dose when inoculated into a uniform and comparable group is given in the report, showing that there is no likelihood of a plan of the standardisation of doses being devised, which would fulfil the desideratum of causing at the same dose the same elevation of temperature, or the same local, or any other reaction, in every case.

There is admittedly no possibility of knowing for certain with regard to the same individual how he will re-act to the same dose on different occasions, even when inoculated under apparently quite comparable conditions. The rule therefore laid down for the use of the plague prophylactic and calculated to obviate excessive variation of effect consists in administering to individuals two injections—one a preliminary with a tentative reduced dose, which is expected to show the peculiarities of the subject; and the other a final one to be regulated according to the result of the first inoculation. It has by experience been found that individuals of a particularly susceptible nature, likely to respond to the inoculation by a brisk reaction, and, on the other hand, individuals of exceptionally resisting nature, can be detected by the plan of tentative doses. Experiments with a view of testing febrile reaction are also reported upon, and it has been found that an increase of the dose of the entire prophylactic produces a rapid increase in the number of individuals whose temperature reaches 102 degrees Fahrenheit and above, which is the point selected for the time being, as a suitable standard, though the average temperatures are only slowly increased by it. In regulating the dose by the percentage of those who produce a satisfactory reaction, a warning is obtained, from the increase of that percentage, long before any danger may arise for the individuals from an excessive elevation of temperature. The addition of two and two-thirds doses of sediment alone hardly increased the average temperature or the number of high temperatures, while the withdrawal from the ordinary dose of prophylactic of the entire amount of sediment or of a part of the supernatant fluid has produced in either case a brisk reduction in the reaction. Arrangements are made in the Laboratory for carrying out studies on the effect of the prophylactic on animals, and these studies are expected to give a large number of useful indications for the preventive treatment in men.

It is found that the prophylactic is liable to alteration, particularly in hot climates and Major Buchanan, I.M.S., has furnished some valuable details regarding this quality. Material sent from Bombay to the Central Provinces and used there in the cold weather, produced a satisfactory febrile reaction; while that used in April and May showed itself much weaker. This being so, it is, as Mr. Haffkine points out, evident that whatever the standardisation adopted in the Laboratory, it will always be necessary for the operator on the spot, who has no laboratory, to watch the effect of the injection on the men he is inoculating, to regulate the dose, in accordance with his observations and to increase it when he notices that the material has deteriorated. Although no opportunities for observing the resistance of the groups inoculated with various modifications of the plague prophylactic, have presented themselves, the efficiency of the material as manufactured at present for general use was watched over and the result of observations in a chawl at Colaba are embodied in the report. Fifty-seven of the sixty-one inhabitants were either seen or, if they had died before being seen, the documents referring to them were found and obtained in the Stuart Strong Hospital, Colaba, where they all with one only exception had been treated. The uninoculated numbered 32 persons, and had 19 cases, of which 12 were fatal. The inoculated numbered 21 persons and, *cæteris paribus*, should have had 12 cases with 8 deaths in proportion to their number; instead of which they had only one case, which recovered. The men showed a greater susceptibility to the disease, but when infected, went through it more easily than the women. In the case of the latter, every one attacked, except the inoculated one, succumbed. The infection from which the people suffered was localised in the chawl where they lived. In no respect were the inoculated inhabitants of the chawl subject to more favourable conditions than the uninoculated; and the difference, in their favour, in the incidence of plague among them, was ascribable exclusively to the effect of the material with which they had been inoculated.

THE return of Lord Roberts to England has been signalised in a manner fitting the occasion. He has been appointed to the order of the Garter and gazetted an Earl. A dukedom was foretold, but that may come when Lord Roberts has fulfilled his term in the new office he now assumes. From the time, half a century ago, that he first landed in India until the present, the Commander-in-Chief's career has been an active one and to say that he has earned every step of promotion and every distinction accorded him, is but the plain unvarnished truth. Although it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Lord Roberts would accomplish everything in South Africa that others had failed in, it was not without a feeling of humiliation that Government felt constrained to send out to the Cape one who had long before earned rest and freedom from arduous active service and who had but just lost his only son in the cause of his country. No sooner had he landed than the flagging confidence of the men in their leaders was restored and the tide of victory began to turn in our favour. As Lord Roberts said in reply to an address at Cowes or Osborne, his return is not a sign of immediate peace. But he had no fear of the result, nor has any one else—not even the Boers who are still fighting. This morning's telegrams may be read as equivalent to stating that Lord Kitchener has got the rebellion well in hand and has forced De Wet far back into the Orange River Colony. Lindley, Kroonstad, Ficksburg and Bethlehem have all along been troublesome centres. That marauding bands are scattered all over the new colonies is shown by the opposition to General Williams outside Middleburg and the damage to the railway line south of Serfontein.

THERE was a time in the history of Rugby football when each team was composed of twenty players. This period is sometimes spoken of as the "shoving" period, and the word is a useful indicator of the character of the game. In 1877 five players were dropped, and instead of shoving there was "loose scrimmaging." Early in the "eighties" the age of "passing" began, and with the four three-quarters arrangement this game seems now to have reached perfection. The football public in the North of England has a notorious desire for novelty, and as the great Northern Union Clubs cannot be kept going without public support, the managers are seeking to satisfy this craving by reducing the number of players from fifteen to twelve. The reasons assigned for the alteration are that the game will become faster and much more interesting by reason of less forward play and more passing in the three-quarter line. To give the suggestion a test, Halifax recently played Oldham—two first class teams—but the match was unequal as the Halifax men seemed unable to adapt themselves to the new conditions. In the game, as played by Northern Union Clubs, the line out is abolished, a punt out of touch being allowed instead. This innovation, designed to lessen forward play, has not worked well and has resulted in charging of a dangerous character. In the match in question instead of the punt out a scrummage was formed ten yards in the field of play from the touch line, and so well did this work that it will probably supersede the punt out at an early date. Opinions are divided as to the merits of the departure, and if it is to be seriously considered by the officials of the Northern Union, a number of games will be arranged. As it is, the teams mentioned will shortly play another match, which will be witnessed by prominent representatives of all the Clubs.

AMERICA is greatly interested in missionary work in China, and during the recent troubles many American men, women and children were massacred. This is not a gratifying recognition either of the missionaries' labours or of the benevolent spirit which prompted Americans to subscribe. At present a controversy is raging in the United States, the expediency of missionary enterprise is being challenged, the Boards are being urged not to send more missionaries to that ungrateful country, and some people frankly say that in any event, they will give no more money for the missionary field in China. The Presbyterian Board has, however, decided to continue the work, it being felt that a general recall would render it impossible to resume their efforts on the restoration of order. The withdrawal would naturally be construed into an admission of defeat, and this would also adversely affect the home churches. The Board felt it necessary to continue the work for the sake of the Chinese Christians, and to prevent further destruction of mission property. The question of indemnity was discussed, and the conclusions arrived at must secure the approbation of every reasonable man:—"When the Government shall ask for information as to claims for indemnity, such claims should not include suffering, loss of life, or interruption of work, but only the actual value of destroyed or injured property, and the extraordinary expenses incurred in consequence of the troubles." It was also decided by a majority that, in exceptional cases, a claim might be made for loss of life, which has destroyed the means of support for wife and children; but a minority felt that not even then should a money value be placed on missionary life, and that the care of dependent relations was a proper charge on the home church.

ACCOMPANYING the fall in the temperature during the past week, there has been a perceptible rise in the total mortality in Bombay City. The increase is due mainly to deaths from fever and to plague. The latter has made considerable headway during the past fortnight, the deaths for the week under notice being 154, but it is some consolation to know that at this period last year the death roll from this cause was 244. The pestilence is very severe in Umarkhadi, it is also prevalent in Girgaum, Northern Fort, Kumbarwada, Buleshwar, Market and Kamateepura districts, only eight remaining free. Fever is very rife in Byculla and Umarkhadi, and in the latter district there were 105 deaths, the mortality rate being over 100 per cent. per 1,000. Inoculation has now practically ceased, which is regrettable, for it is undoubted that the wide use of inoculation last year kept the pestilence down. During fifteen months over 163,000 persons were inoculated, and it seems a pity that no steps are being taken to encourage the people to avail themselves of this protection at a season when plague in the past has raged with terrible violence. In the mofussil the disease is gradually subsiding, and the visitation this year has not been as severe as in past epidemics. It is lessening in its effects at Poona, and at Nasik, where a month ago it was particularly virulent, there were only two deaths. The Native States, which in former years have been sorely afflicted, are mainly enjoying an immunity.

IN the current number of the "Badminton Magazine" there is an article, of peculiar interest to cricketers, by the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton. Mr. Lyttelton dismisses all the proposals to make bats narrower or wickets higher, in order to reduce heavy scoring, as out of the question. With great originality, he argues that one thing alone is the cause of all the trouble; we have made our pitches far too good, or rather, we should say, too smooth, for Mr. Lyttelton will not admit that a very smooth pitch is a good one. All our mowing and rolling leads, in his eyes, to nothing but a brilliant success in the sinister art of making cricket dull. A "good" pitch, according to Mr. Lyttelton, can only be one that helps to preserve the balance between batting and bowling. He does not ask, as the quick critic may scornfully say, for a wicket that bumps, but only for one on which an ordinary bowler may try to make the ball break without breaking his heart instead. This is a subject for experiment. Mr. Lyttelton does not dogmatise, but he is sure that "billiard-table wickets" must be done away with. A new formation of soil might be tried to give the ball a better grip, or the grip might be obtained by ribbing the grass with a scythe instead of mowing it with a machine. The article is certainly a startling recall to unprejudiced thinking.

THE Viceroy gave the usual State dinner at Calcutta on Tuesday evening, all the principal officials attending.

THE Committee of the Matunga Leper Asylum beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations &c., for giving a treat to the inmates on Christmas day:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote Rs. 100, Mrs. Forward Sweets, Dr. Godinho, Rs. 10.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, has arrived here from Poona and is staying in tents which are pitched on the Cooperage.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the early construction of a church at Rawalpindi.

MR. P. R. MEHTA, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE Viceroy will preside at the annual convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday afternoon, the 16th February.

A VERY severe winter is reported from the Western Himalaya region and Afghanistan, the snowfall last month being unusually heavy.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned all special service British Officers who proceeded from India to China drawing pay at the Indian rates.

EVERYTHING is proceeding quietly on the Derajat, border in connection with the Mahsud blockade, the tribesmen having so far kept their word as regards raiding.

A TELEGRAM from Sripagar states that on the 29th December three of the Leh line mail runners, with the mails, were buried in an avalanche, the fourth runner escaped, being only injured.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. READ, 4th (P. A. V) Rajputs, has been appointed to the command of the Bundelkhand District during Brigadier General G. H. More Molyneux's absence at Barkacha Camp.

LIEUTENANTS C. A. ALEXANDER, 6th Bombay Cavalry, and J. R. Gaussen, 1st Bengal Lancers, now serving in China, have been appointed special service officers with the Jodhpore Lancers.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment during the absence of Mr. O. V. Muller, M.A. (Cantab.), or pending further orders:—Mr. Padam Pestonji Ginvala, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, to act as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the police vice Mr. C. McIver, retired:—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid to be First Grade District Superintendent. Mr. E. V. Mackay to be Second Grade District Superintendent. Mr. R. MacTier to be Third Grade District Superintendent Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent. Mr. J. G. Foard to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent. of Police.

THE Annual Mahomedan Educational Conference opened at Rampur on Thursday and lasted over Sunday, the 30th. The Conference was closed by a garden party given by His Highness the Nawab to the delegates. His Highness brought the proceedings to a most cheerful termination by announcing his intention of founding three scholarships in the M. A. O. College, and of building two new rooms in the College boarding house in honour of the birth of his son. The session was in every respect one of the most successful ever held, and it was prefaced by a very remarkable address from the President, the principal parts of which we hope to publish in an early issue.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 1 was 992, giving a death-rate of 60·11 per annum per thousand as against 101·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 71·60 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 135 died from fevers; 154. plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 138, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 155, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 39, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia 6; Hindu of other caste, 532; Hindu low caste, 83; Musalman, 248; Parsee, 25; Jew 1; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 276 as against 278 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

OUT of a total income of Rs. 32,59,672 the Punjab municipalities derive no less than Rs. 30,22,135 from Octroi, but it is quite possible that the income from this source will be sensibly diminished at an early date. It appears that there is a good deal of over-taxation under the head of octroi, and though the Government standards are based upon the population at the 1891 census and are therefore not very trustworthy, it is probable that the figures of the new census will show that in some places considerable abuses have existed. In the Delhi Division, for instance, it is shown that most of the municipalities exceed the standard of taxable consumption in regard to grain, sugar and oilseeds and a few in regard to ghi and metals also. The Commissioner says that when the question of the limit of articles that may be assessed is settled, and the results of the coming census are known, "these abuses, which mean nothing less than an almost universal taxation of through-trade, will have to be stopped." In Ballabgarh, for example, the amount of oilseeds taxed is six times as large as the Government standard. In some of the divisions explanations show the over-taxation to be more apparent than real, but it is clear the matter will require attention as soon as the new census figures are available.

BOMBAY HUNT.

IN spite of the bitterly cold morning we had yesterday, a goodly number of sportsmen and three ladies forsook their confortable warm beds and turned up at the Jackal Club, our advertised meeting place. Shortly after the arrival of the Bombay train we moved off towards Parla wood, our favourite cover just now, and sure enough a Jack was put up there. Both hounds and horses felt thoroughly chilled after the long wait at the meet and were only too delighted to warm up again by having a good gallop. With yells and screams that did our hearts good, the whole pack lost no time in following in pursuit of their quary. Neve has it been my experience to ride after such a tricky varmint as we put up! He chose the worst bits of melon ground, (and he possessed a wonderful eye for melon ground) not a patch would he pass by, but took us straight over it! However good he might be over bad ground our beauties showed that they were qually good at going over it and he could not shake off his pursuers. We raced through some very nasty ruts and holes in Parla Wood, came out into the open by the corner of Sahar, flew at a rattling pace across the melon ground, swinging right handed the while, and presently faced for Kaleena. Here we had a spell of really nice going, open country with big paddy bunds to jump, though some of the latter were difficult to negotiate owing to the natives having dug out ditches and piled huge clods of earth on top and on the landing side of the bunds. Just before reaching Kaleena we swung round to the right and headed straight for the camps, before reaching which, we circled again and raced back to Parla. Skirting the wood we kept in the open in the direction of Chuckla but the varmint saw the railway and made straight for it. Fortunately he crossed quite close to the culvert between Parla and Irla, which enabled the field to follow. Once across the line there was plenty of cover for him, but the hounds had no mercy. They were at fault for a moment only. A whimper announced that a hound had discovered him and at once the whole pack took up the cry. They bustled him out of the plantations and drove him back across through the line. They were left to their own devices for some time while the master and field tried to find some way of crossing to them. After a short gallop, we came upon the Parla level crossing, over that, and away round the village. Luckily for us the hounds were discovered hunting along the open fields just by the village. Once more following them we raced back for Santa Cruz and just by a cactus hedge, within a hundred yards of where we started, they pulled the wily one down. The run lasted exactly 35 minutes and with the exception of the momentary check we had the other side of the line, we were going at a good round pace. After his obsequies had been performed and the brush given to a lady who is a visitor among us, we turned towards Sahar and made for second horses. It was 7-30 when we started on our second venture, but though the sun was well up still it was delightfully cool. It was with a greatly diminished field and only a small pack we started our second run, but those that did come were well rewarded. A jack was found to the right of Sahar village. At first the scent was catchy, and it looked as if hounds would be able to make nothing of it. The jack was discovered lying up in some cultivation to the left, and hounds soon bustled him out of that. From there they raced him to the Backwater, running him to view across the Backwater (fortunately for the field, at a fordable place!) Up the bank the other side and through the mango topes on to the Coorla-Thana road. Once across the road we came to some nasty stony bits, but we had no time to think of any hurt to our horses, as hounds went on ever faster. The wily one still managed to keep his lead; he next gave us some nice open going, the hounds were so close their quarry that once the master gave a Whoo-Whoop! thinking they had got him, but he wriggled through a fence and still kept on. At last we came to the last hill of the Powai range, Powai hill itself lying to the left of us. The Jack swarmed up this with hounds close on his heels. The master and huntsman followed them, but the hill looked formidable and our horses were tired, so the field (all that were left of them, 7 riders!) galloped round to the right. As we emerged into the open on the other side we were just in time to see the last of the pack disappearing over the brow of the next hill, still keeping to the ridge on top of the range. The master and huntsman were seen, two small red specks on top of the first hill, blowing the horn to recall the hounds. It was past 8 o'clock and getting hot, and as there seemed no prospect of further sport we retraced own steps, making for the Jackal Club and home.

JORROCKS.

THE AMERICO-INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

FIFTH REPORT.

At the last meeting of the General Committee held on the 9th of October, the question of devoting a part of the available funds to the industrial education of the famine children who are in the care of missionaries and others, was considered and the principle was approved. The permission of the Committee of One Hundred in New York was obtained by cable; and, through the printed report of the industrial plans of the American Mission, it was made public that the Committee would be willing to aid definite schemes of industrial education. Many such applications have been received, and a sum, amounting to Rs. 34,000, has been devoted to this purpose in the two months under review.

The Executive Committee has been obtaining statistics of the number of Famine Children's Homes and the number of children being cared for. These statistics are not yet complete, but it appears that, in the famine area, there are over 100 such homes, and at least 22,000 children. As children are still being received into these homes, the total number will not be far from 25,000.

At the request of the General Committee, a letter of thanks was drawn up by the sub-Committee appointed for this purpose, and circulated amongst those who have received grants for distribution. These have been signed and returned, accompanied with the brief statements of the use made of the money allotted. Extracts of these are presented in a seperate report.

During the two months under review, Rs. 23,975-2-3 were received by the treasurer. The balance on the date of the last monthly report was Rs. 62,070-8-4. The amount distributed was Rs. 49,923-4-7.

The total receipts from the beginning have been Rs. 5,92,725-1-7, and the total assignment up to date of this report Rs. 5,56,802-11-7. The balance in hand is Rs. 36,122-6-0.

REFERENCE is made in the annual report of the Indian Post Office to complaints which appeared in the *Times* of damage sustained by parcels sent through the Post Office to this country. The writer of the report says the damage was represented as being almost universal, and was attributed to the parcels being opened for customs examination at Bombay. As the result of enquiry, it has been elicited that over 100,000 parcels are

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HONOURS FOR LORD ROBERTS.

ARRIVAL AT HOME OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Lord Roberts has been created an Earl and has had the Order of the Garter conferred upon him.

The Princess Beatrice and Duke of Connaught met Lord Roberts at Cowes and from there drove him to Osborne.

His Lordship, replying to the addresses presented to him, said he regretted his return was not a sign of immediate peace, but he had no fear of the result.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Lord Kitchener wires that on Wednesday, General Pilcher prevented De Wet advancing on Bethlehem.

De Wet retreated towards Lindley.

General Munro in moving from Kroonstad was opposed but forced his way through with slight casualties.

The railway is damaged south of Serfontein.

General Williams has engaged the enemy to the south west of Middleburg.

The British have occupied Graaffreinet.

THE INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, JAN 3.

News from Griqualand West states that full Boer parties are working South towards Prieska, their objective being the centre of Cape Colony, assisted by the Dutch population, whom the lack of arms chiefly restrains from rising.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The *Times* Peking correspondent stated that Russia has allowed China to resume the Government over a portion of Manchuria on terms amounting to the formal establishment of a Russian Protectorate.

The *Times*, in a leader, says that Russia having obtained these territorial advantages the situation as contemplated by the Anglo-German Agreement seems to confront us.

GENERAL GASELEE'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

It has been ascertained that there is no truth in Reuter's statement made on the 1st instant to the effect that General-Gaselee is seriously ill. He was only temporarily indisposed and is now convalescent.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Baden Powell, late Bengal Civil Service.

MR. KRUGER ILL.

Mr. Kruger is ill in bed with bronchitis.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN GOES TO FRANCE.

Her Majesty the Queen goes to Cimiez in March.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Sobraon, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 7 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 4 a.m., to-day.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF N. W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Mr. F. R. Bagley, from leave, is appointed Engineer in-Chief, North-Western Railway. Mr. C. Thomson, Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, retires with effect from the 6th instant.

WINTER RAINS FORECAST.

The Meteorological Department forecast of current winter rains, issued to-day, anticipates somewhat scanty precipitation in Upper India, including the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Persia. Conditions are more favourable in Central India and the Central Provinces, Chota Nazpur and the North-West Provinces. The Spring rainfall in Assam and Bengal is expected to be early and plentiful.

THE PUNJAB CRICKET CUP.

On Saturday afternoon the Punjab Army Cricket Challenge Cup was presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on behalf of the Punjab Commission to Lieutenant-General Egerton, on behalf of the Punjab Army. The Lieutenant-Governor said the Cup has been subscribed for by almost every officer on the Punjab Commission. The reasons which actuated them to give the trophy were various, but two were predominant: first, it was felt very desirable to encourage the British soldier to take more interest in such a throughly healthy and sound recreation as cricket, and so to assist him to pass his leisure hours more profitably than in anything resembling loafing; and secondly, the Punjab Commission desired to show their good-will towards their brethren in the army, and mark their sense of the courtesy and hospitality shown by the various Messes to isolated civilians dotted about the province. The only conditions imposed by the givers were, first, that British Battalions should form one set of units, and suitable groups of native corps, and batteries of artillery, engineers, and other departments should form another, the grouping being left to be arranged by representatives of the Punjab Army; and secondly that the finals should always be played on the Lahore cricket ground. It was hoped that in time native competitors would take their place alongside their British confreres, as had been the case in polo, and it was hoped that the presentation of this cup, which had been won in the first tournament played by the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, would do for cricket and for the army much the same service as had been done by the Durand Football Cup.

Captain Neale, of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen's and captain of the regimental eleven which has won the cup for 1900, then came forward and received the cup on behalf of the regiment. General Egerton then, on behalf of the Punjab Army, said that he and the Punjab Army, which he represented, were very grateful to the Punjab Commission for the splendid trophy which had been presented for the encouragement of cricket in the Punjab. In no province in India was there more cordiality and good feeling between the Civil Service and the army than in Punjab. Much had been said lately about the stupid officer but when it was remembered that a considerable proportion of the officers of the Punjab Commission were recruited from the Punjab Army he felt that the charge was refuted at once.

One of the many improvements introduced by Mr. H. Hildebrand C.I.E., in Burma is a system of dak runners between every State and Taunggyi. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for the establishment of a regular dak communication between Kengtang and French officials Mekong. By such means ignorance will be dispelled, and the good administration of various States greatly facilitated.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

THE VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The following is the full text of Lord Curzon's speech last night at the reception to Lumsden's Horse already briefly wired:—

Colonel Lumsden, officers and men of Lumsden's Horse,—It is not yet a year since I was bidding you farewell at the Kidderpore Docks. You had appointed me Honorary Colonel of a corps of volunteers that had never seen warfare, but that was starting out at the call of duty, in many cases at great personal sacrifice, to fight for Queen and Empire. Now you have come back war-stained, laurel-crowned veterans after a long and arduous campaign. We are all here this evening to welcome you home and to do you honour. (Cheers.) I, your Honorary Colonel, am as proud of you as if I had been through the campaign at your side, which, being a man of peace, I am very glad to think that I was not called upon to do. (Laughter) All of us here, citizens of Calcutta, who subscribed to your outgoing, have kept watch upon you ever since, and feel a sort of parental glow at receiving back again our one Corps of Indian Volunteers to South Africa, who have shown that the Englishman in India is not one whit behind his countrymen at home or his cousins in the colonies in daring, risking and suffering for the flag that waves above us all. (Cheers.) For we know well through what hardships and experiences you have passed since you steamed away down the Hooghly in February last. One characteristic that has struck me most in this South Africa campaign, has been the physical strain and suffering which it has imposed. We have robbed travel, sport and adventure nowadays of most of their roughness, but war—even when your enemy is out of sight—you scarcely ever set—eyes upon him—though it has lost in romance, has not lost, nay, I think it has gained in peril and privation. We have followed you in your breathless marches across the dismal veldt; in your assaults upon those deadly kopjes, in your days of endurance and fighting, in your grim nights under the cold stars. We have commiserated you when some of your number were taken prisoners, but we were consoled when we heard that you were more frequently pursuers than pursued, and that you captured far more of the enemy than the enemy did of you. We felt a thrill of pleasure when you were praised by Generals, above all by the brave old Field Marshal who knew what our men from India could do. When you were publicly thanked in despatches we all of us felt as if our own names had appeared in the birthday "Gazette." (Cheers.) One thousand five hundred miles of marching, twenty-nine actions of one kind or another, all this in a space of ten months. This is not a bad record for our pioneer body of Indian Volunteers. (Cheers.) I was delighted, Colonel Lumsden, that in one respect you most strictly obeyed my final instructions, which, as your Commanding Officer in mufti, I ventured to address to you in February of last year. I urged you and your men to be there or thereabouts when the British force entered Pretoria. Knowing your keen sense of discipline, it was with no surprise that I learned that on June 5th Lumsden's Horse marched into that place in the van of Lord Roberts's occupying force. (Cheers.) I only regret that I did not issue a few more timely injunctions to you, such, for instance, as the capture of General De Wet, since I have little doubt that you would have carried them out to the letter. (Laughter and cheers.) There was one other remark that I made a year ago, to which I must allude. I said that there were some among those whom I was addressing who might have to face supreme perils—without which war cannot be waged—and that you, all of you, carried your lives in your hands. A few of your number have handed in your cheques at the great audit. But we rejoice that it was only a few brave heroes, a fraction, but still though only a fraction, you lost your Second-in-Command, gallant Major Showers, whom nature had intended for a soldier and whom destiny in his first encounter claimed as a hero. But besides him only five others were killed, while two only died of disease in the entire campaign. Indeed, the total casualties were less than twenty-four, which in a force of over 250 men is, I think, a very remarkable result. I doubt not that all the rest of you have often faced death, and that many have triumphed over disease. So much more cause is there for satisfaction at the coming back on your part and for rejoicing on ours. (Cheers) Colonel Lumsden, I am only addressing less than one half the force that mustered before me a year ago. Some have stayed behing in Africa to continue in the regular Army, in the police, or in civil appointments, the good service which they have rendered during the past ten months. Though they are far away and have cut the painter from India, we include them in our gratitude and well-wishes to-night (Cheers.) Others have already gone back to their Indian homes, and have been unable to attend here to-day. We honour them in honouring you. In their distant plantations or in their employments, wherever they be, possibly, they will read of this gathering, and will know that they equally have their place in our reception. As for the rest of those here present, you, Colonel Lumsden, will always have the pride of recollecting that it was to your initiative and liberality that this corps owed its being. (Cheers.) that in the history of war it bore your name with credit without a stain. While you, officers and men, as you revert to your several avocations in civil life, as the past year fades into a hazy dream, will never forget that at a critical moment in the fortunes of your country you came forward, staked much, endured much, and wrought much for the honour of the greatest thing on earth, namely, the British name. Officers and men, it was a pride to me to bid you God-speed nearly a year ago. It is an inexpressible pleasure to me to welcome you back this evening and to thank you in the name of India for what you have done in the service of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Lumsden, in responding, said that they had done their best to carry out the advice his Excellency the Viceroy had given them on leaving. Speaking as the leader, he said there was no difficulty in doing so when he was followed by the sort of men he had.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

SERMON BY THE METROPOLITAN.

There was an impressive ceremony to-day at the Cathedral where Lumsden's Horse attended service. The attendance was exceptionally large and the Metropolitan preached. The Corps were played to and from the Cathedral by the band of the Royal Irish Rifles.

THE NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

In a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—It is declared that under the provisions of Section 29 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, that the Governor of Bombay in Council having sanctioned an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the provisions of the said Act, as notified under date the 1st February 1900 (in addition to the lands described in the schedule to the said Notification), the following lands which were part of the lands included in the map of the area of the land proposed to be acquired under the said scheme, but were omitted inadvertently from the lands specified in the said Notification as required for a public purpose, are needed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of executing the said Improvement Scheme and are required for a public purpose, viz.:—

All the lands situate within the following limits viz.:

"North"—Stephord Road; "South"—Bellasis Junction Road; East—Parel Road; West—Clare Road; comprising the first Nagpada Section of Ward E in the City of Bombay other than the lands described in the schedule to the said Notification and other than the following properties which are situated within the above limits, viz.:

The *Bombay Cathedral Magazine* says:—His medical advisers have said that it is necessary for the Bishop to go to England early in the year. The trip to Aden made a temporary improvement in the Bishop's condition, but a permanent cure can only be looked for by a visit to a colder climate. The Bishop will accordingly leave Bombay on February 9th, and will not return till the following cold weather. The Bishop is anxious that the Diocese should not suffer more than is absolutely necessary from his enforced absence, so he is arranging to have confirmations before leaving

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRANCE AND THE SOUDAN.

THE VOULET-CHANOINE TRAGEDY.

PARIS, DEC. 14.

Some little time ago it was stated that the French "enclaves" in the Lower Niger, provided for in the Anglo-French Convention of June 14, 1898, had been fixed upon and delimited by an Anglo-French Commission. It was added that these "enclaves" would shortly be occupied by the French. In connection with this subject the "Bulletin du Comite de l'Afrique Francaise" for December (just published) makes the following announcement:—"The revictualling (ravitaillement) of the third Soudan territory, that of Zinder" (the third Soudan territory refers to the third of the military zones into which the French have divided that portion of the old French Soudan still remaining unattached to the coast colonies, whose hinterlands were recently extended so as to comprise the greater part of the French or Western Soudan), "will be effected by way of the Lower Niger. A flotilla, which will be placed under the command of Captain Lenfant, of the Marine Artillery, will be sent to the Bajibo enclave, in the Lower Niger. The convoy will then ascend the river as far as Say, which will be the revictualling base of Colonel Percz, commander of the Zinder zone." It will be seen that France fully intends to avail herself of the advantages accruing to her under the Convention, and means to interpret in the widest sense the freedom of navigation on the Niger stipulated by the Act of Berlin. She is, no doubt, within her rights in so doing. Nevertheless, it may be questioned whether the existence of these "enclaves" in British territory for a term of thirty years, and the developments to which they are likely to give rise, will not prove to be a fruitful source of future discussion, if not misunderstanding. The Convention, it is true, declares that the land leased "shall be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the British protectorate of the Niger district," but how far that description can be made to tally with the presence of the French flag and of an escort of Senegalese troops is perhaps open to question. Moreover, now that the French have arranged to make the Lower Niger the base of supply for part of their territories in the north the delicate question of the transit of arms and ammunition up the Niger through British territory again arises. The word "ravitaillement" used by the official organ of the French Colonial party, though technically translatable by "revictualling," really means the replenishing of supplies—any sort of supplies. Now it is obvious that military supplies will form a portion; and a very considerable portion, of the "ravitaillement" of the "third Soudan territory."

The evils attendant upon what is strangely called the opening up of the Dark Continent to civilisation and Commerce were brought prominently forward in the course of the debate in the French Chamber the other day on the terrible Voulet-Chanoine tragedy, the echoes of which have not yet died away. In the course of the debate M. le Myre de Villers and other speakers accentuated the real reasons which give rise to the slaughter of Africans and the wholesale destruction of villages and plantations which is continually taking place in Africa. "It is the result," said M. le Myre de Vilers, "of the false position in which young officers are placed. Attracted by the chance of rapid promotion, delighted with the absolute liberty they enjoy, they take kindly to bush life, and sink to the level of the inhabitants of the bush, while retaining perfected weapons of destruction. Military expeditions are sent into the interior without any supplies. They disappear for a considerable time, and the native soldiers who have composed them are only paid when the expeditions return. The natural consequence is that these expeditions can only live by plundering the natives. They lose all character of regular military missions and become mere filibustering bands." These words should command universal attention, for their accuracy is beyond question. The almost sovereign powers given to military officers in Africa, whether English, French, or German, constitute a terrible temptation to the individuals entrusted with them. It is to be feared that many succumb to it, especially as the rewards invariably go to the men who can show a brilliant military capacity. "Smashing" up of a big village is more often a claim to advancement than a quiet and tactful adjustment of difficulties with a native king or chief. That is notoriously the case in our West African colonies (as the late Miss Kingsley on several occasions asserted) when the men sent out are not of the best type.

There will soon be in France the greatest mending ever known of State tapestries. The task of filling in all the worm-eaten parts of 233 tapestries will be done at the Gobelins establishment. Of these 90 hardly hold together. The cost will be £28,000. The work will be spread over 12 years, because there are so few skilled workmen equal to it. The State owns in all 625 tapestries made before the Revolution. It is impossible to clear moths and worms out of those most needing repair without tearing them into rags. To employ chemicals in fumigating them would be to injure the colours. Parasitical life has been kept down by hanging the tapestries in strong cold drafts of air, but in the long run the parasite has been more than a match for human ingenuity. These tapestries are a good deal used in decorating State palaces and embassies, but there must be nearly 400 that are kept permanently in the Garde Meuble and only brought out on great occasions.

M. Voukovitch, the Montenegrin Minister o Foreign Affairs, now in Paris, denies a newspaper rumour that the Prince of Montenegro will be proclaimed King on his Golden Jubilee. The 50th anniversary of his reign will be kept by the whole Principality as if by a single family. There is now no country in Europe in which the personal relations between ruler and ruled are so much on the family footing as in Montenegro. The Prince is simply the head of a clan. His great family alliances have not had any effect on his mode of life, which remains as it was in his youth—simple, healthy, and full of splendid dignity, the dignity that arises from character. There is no more vital Court in the world than that of Cettinje. The Prince is the beau ideal of manhood, as the Princess and her daughters are of womanhood. It is misnomer, perhaps, to speak of their household as a Court. They have no courtiers. The daughters who have made such brilliant matches abroad love to think of the mountain home of their childhood. They have all a poetic turn, and find in poetry their greatest mental enjoyment. The Queen of Italy is one of the sweetest poetic writers of her time. She writes poetry as a bird sings. One of the most sensational murder trials of recent years is now being heard at Nimes. M. Fernand de Vaucroze was charged last year with murdering his mother, an old lady of seventy-eight, who was found strangled in her bed on the morning of August 24, 1898, at Saint-Pons-la-Calm, but no evidence was found against him. Suspicion then fell upon a man who had been noticed changing bank notes in the neighbourhood. In August 1899 this man, Auguste Barthelemy Gayte by name, confessed that he had been an accomplice to the crime, but subsequently retracted his confession. Gayte is now on trial. On December 8th, the proceedings were characterised by a dramatic incident. An amateur detective, employed on behalf of M. Vaucroze, describing the finding of the fragments of a letter which showed that the murderer had communication from Paris with an accomplice. The handwriting of the letter was found to resemble that of the prisoner Gayte, who, after it had been read in Court, acknowledged that it was his. "And there's the accomplice!" said the prosecuting lawyer, pointing to a man in the audience who had turned deathly pale during the reading. The man thus accused is one Andibert, who has been all along suspected of being an accessory. Gayte, who had hitherto maintained the utmost coolness, broke down. The new developments have necessitated an adjournment of the trial until February.

The nuptial toilette of Queen Wilhelmina will, it is said, be made of silver tissue woven at Lyons, and cut out in Paris. It has been sent to The Hague, and just handed over to Vrow van Kmedede-Winkler directress of the School of Design of Industrial Arts at Amsterdam. The skirt is in the tunic form now fashionable and forming a wide, long train. It, as well as the corsage, will be edged with embroidery designed at that school and furnished by the pupils. The design will be orange flowers embroidered in silver thread and dotted over with small silver discs. The lilies are ready to be applied. Some priceless old lace will be used on the tablier. Some of the French papers who want the young Queen to go on showing fine spirit trust that she will enter the church to be married leaning on Mr. Kruger's arm. The moral effect, they promise her, would be electrifying, and would prove, contrary to what Count von Bulow says, that interest alone does not move the heart of nations.

The French Chamber on December 13th resumed the discussion of the Amnesty Bill. M. Vazeille spoke against the bill, saying that it would prevent the revision of the Dreyfus trial, a remark which evoked protests from the benches on the Right. M. Pourquery de Boisserin supported the bill on the ground that it would bring about a pacification. M. Breton, Socialist, caused much disturbance by attacking Colonel du Paty de Clam and General Gonse. The speaker then accused General Billot and M. Meline of having known of the Henry forgery notwithstanding their denials. M. Meline protested. He affirmed that General Billot had done his duty by making the law respected. M. Brission said that when he became aware of the Henry forgery he decided that revision was necessary. He was proud of having come to that decision. M. Brisson concluded by attacking General Mercier. M. Meline replied. He stated that it was untrue that General Billot protected Esterhazy. The Minister of War had never interfered in the Esterhazy affair from the day when it had been placed in the hands of General Saussier. It was equally untrue that he knew of the Henry forgery. The speaker said he understood that the decision to revise the case was arrived at on the very day that the forgery became known. The law had now decided that the Dreyfus affair was closed and must not be reopened. The country would not tolerate such a thing. M. Millevoye opposed an amnesty which excluded the persons sentenced by the High Court. M. Waldeck-Rousseau said that the Chamber refused to amnesty such persons. As regarded the Dreyfus affair, the Chamber had manifested its desire that it should be for ever closed. The Government after the decision of the Rennes court-martial had thought of the future, and had therefore introduced an amnesty bill in order to prevent any renewal of agitation and discord. The general discussion was then closed. Clause 1, amnestying acts committed in connection with the Dreyfus affair, was adopted by 320 to 244. An amendment excluding from the amnesty persons guilty of treason and espionage was adopted by 296 to 248. The debate will be resumed on Monday.

PLAGUE AND HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to approach you with a view to solicit your favourable consideration to the few suggestions which I take the liberty of placing before the public through the medium of your valuable journal. I need not inform you that at the present time the one all engrossing topic is the plague. Eminent men of science have been devoting their energies to discover the means and remedies to snatch their fellow bretheren from the jaws of this dire monster. But, so subtle are his ways, so incomprehensible are his whims, so firm and tenacious is his grip, that very few on whom he has set his baneful eyes escape from certain destruction in spite of noble efforts made by our Doctors to save life. Among other causes that give rise to Plague in my humble opinion two things are pre-eminent, excessive moisture and noxious gases emanating from sewers. There cannot be two opinions that our present house-connection system is the best and surest way of letting the gases in in our sleeping rooms and cook-rooms, in fact, in places where we whould never like to see them and they have asserted their right so far that, do what we can, they will make their presence felt in the shape of one disease or other. My humble suggestion to the Municipality is therefore to revise this drainage system and to employ a larger staff of Halalcores and strict supervision over them care being taken that no opportunity is given them of emptying the baskets in gully traps.

The use of sea sand instead of sand-stone has aided a great deal in the accumulation of moisture. Every one is well aware that sand retains moisture for a longer time and in larger quantity than sand-stone and in the night time and in the absence of sunshine streets and roads metalled with sand must as a matter of fact be covered with a layer of vapour which in itself must be injurious to public health.

There are many other things to be considered but neither time nor space would permit me to dwell on them. Enough of mischief would be saved if the authorities were to adopt means to check these two things which in my humble mind are the prominent factors in bringing about this lamentable state. I have served the Bombay Municipality for over thirteen years and have rendered services in both the Engineering and Road Department. If permission is granted to me by the proper authorities I undertake within a very short time to improve the existing rotten house connection system without disturbing it and hold forth promises to better and substantially improve the road repairing at a very low expense—Yours, etc.

FAKEERJI H. GIDY.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Jan. 2, says:—The cases against the malia people, for committing dacoities in the talukas of Dhandhuka, Dholka and Dholera are over. There were six charges against them. The accused persons are the subjects of the Thakore of the Malia State, in Kattywar. They had also committed depredations in the villages belonging to the Baroda and the Cambay States. In the beginning of the present famine the different bands of these dacoits began to plunder the houses of the rich Hindus and acquired booty to the extent of over Rs. 3,000; property of the value of over Rs. 2,000 was recovered by the police. On hearing of the dacoity committed at Dholka, Mr. Lambert, the police superintendent at once hurried to the spoty with a small police force and arrested thirty-five of the dacoits. They were all brought to trial, which continued for one full month, before Mr. Batchelor, the Sessions Judge. Most of the accused persons being poor, remained undefended, yet the learned Judges who tried the accused persons, gave these all the benefits of the doubt and the law that were possible under the circumstances. In two of the cases the accused were all discharged. Out of thirty-five prisoners, twenty-two were held guilty, two of whom got ten years' transportation, two seven years' transportation and the rests sentences, varying from three months' to three year's rigorous imprisonment. The cases for the prosecution were conducted by Mr. Manibhai B. Jahveri, LL.B., the Assistant Prosecutor for the Crown.

In the Matriculation Examination this year the Ahmedabad High School passed 20 students out of 62, the Private High School 24 out of 54, and the Mission High School 8 out of 16. The Mission High School stands first in the matric list in Gujerat, having passed 50 per cent of students sent up for the examination. The school is at present under the Principalship of Rev. Dr. Steele, M.A., D.D.

Sometime ago, Mr. Madhawlal, the only son of the late Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal offered the Government Rs. 75,000, to establish a Technical School in Ahmedabad. The offer was accepted by the Government, and Messrs. Giles, the Director, and Mr. Thompson, of the Poona College of Science were appointed to frame rules for the working of the Institution. Last month Mr. Giles selected a site for the Technical Institute near the railway station and appointed a Provincial Committee consisting of the following members: Professor Thompson, Mr. Wright, Educational Inspector, Khan Bahadur Jahangir P. Vakil and Madhawlal Ranchorlal. The instruction to the students will be imparted in the Guzerati language.

During the week ending the 27th ultimo, the total city mortality came down to 317. Out of these 242 persons died from fever, 19 from resperatory disease, 23 from starvation and the rest from other causes. Forty-seven births were recorded during the same week.

Miss H. E. Dunhill gave a lecture on "What is life," under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Total in Abstinence Society, in the Hemabhai Institute, when Khan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal, M.A., presided. The lady belongs to the Women's Christian Temperance Union of England.

HONORARY CANONS OF THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BISHOP.

Acting upon the permission accorded by the Government of India, the Bishop of Bombay has appointed to the rank of Honorary Canons of Bombay Cathedral, the following clergymen:—

The Rev. Philip Bruce Horne, M.A., Chaplain of Satara, Mahableshwar.

The Rev. Francis Nathaniel Hill, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.

The Rev. George Ledgard, Diocesan Secretary of the S. P. G. and Missionary Incumbent of St. Paul's, Kamatipura.

The Rev. Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, M.A., Secretary to the Bombay Corresponding Committee, C. M. S., and Incumbent of the Mission Church, Girgaum.

The Rev. Cecil Stansfield Rivington, Missionary clergyman of Betigeri, Gadag.

The Rev. James Taylor, S. P. G. Missionary, Ahmednagar.

His Lordship offered one of the Honorary Canonries to a member of the Cowley St. John's Mission working in the Diocese, but it was found to be inconsistent with the Rules of the Society that he should avail himself of it.

The Rev. P. B. Horne, was born in India and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was a Foundation Scholar, and took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos, (Senior Optime, 1878). Before coming to India he was curate of All Saints' Landports, and of Hayling Island near Portsmouth. Among other appointments in India, he has held the Chaplaincy of Ahmedabad for three-and-a-quarter years, and of St. Mary's, Poona for eight years, where his knowledge of school work was of great value in connection with the Poona Diocesan Schools. Mr. Horne has also held the appointment of Acting Archdeacon of Bombay during the Archdeacon's absence on leave in 1899.

The Rev. F. N. Hill was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1881 and proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1888, and at the Theological College, Edinburgh. He was formerly curate of St. Giles' Reading 1883-1886, and was appointed a Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment in 1886. He was appointed Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency in 1887, and Senior Presidency Chaplain in 1899. He has also held the appointment of Acting Archdeacon during the Archdeacon's absence on leave in 1899 and 1900.

The Rev. G. Ledgard, after taking a three year's theological course at St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, was accepted as a Missionary of the S. P. G. in 1862, proceeded to India the same year, and was appointed to work among Musalmans in Bombay. He was ordained Deacon in March 1863 and Priest 1864 in this Diocese. Mr. Ledgard was the first to start an Anglo-Vernacular School for Musalmans in this city, and was for some years an Urdu Examiner in the Bombay University. He translated and published the Prayer Book in Persian in 1873; since that time has also translated the Apochryphal Lessons read in Church, the S. P. C. K. Commentary on the Prayer Book, and Dr. Macleans' introduction to the creeds, into the Urdu language. During the last ten years he has been Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Diocean Committee of the S. P. G., and Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.

The Rev. W. A. Roberts was educated for Missionary work at the Church Missionary Society's College, Islington, 1866-1869. Ordained Deacon in the Society's in 1869 he proceeded to India the same year. He had charge of the Society's work at Malegaon from 1872 to 1878, when he proceeded to England on furlough, but was recalled on account of emergencies in the West India Mission the same year to take charge of the important work at Nasik.

In 1883 he again went on furlough to England where he studied Sanskrit at Queen's College, Oxford, took his B.A. degree in 1886, and M.A. in 1889 (in absentee). He has also had charge of the C. M. S. Missions at Nasik and Poona at different times and is now Secretary to the Bombay Corresponding Committee of the C. M. S. in Western India, and Incumbent of the Mission Church at Girgaum.

The Rev. C. S. Rivington was educated at Elstree and Rugby, and studied Law in London, where he qualified for admission in the Roll of Attorneys and Solicitors in January 1875. Abandoning the profession of the Law, he spent two years in the study of Theology at Cuddesdon College and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Oxford on Trinity Sunday, 1877. After working for a few months as curate to the Rev. Father Benson Cowley, St. John's Oxford, he proceeded to India; where he has worked as an Honorary Missionary in connection with the Panch Hawds Mission, Poona, for fourteen years (1877-1891) and has had charge of the Mission work carried on at Belgeri, Gadag and Dharwar since 1894. Mr. Rivington has acted as Honorary Secretary to the Committee for the revision of the Marathi Prayer Book since 1891, and is editor of the "Pra- kashak" religious periodical.

The Rev. James Taylor was educated at St. Augustine College, Canterbury and the Edinburgh University. He was ordained Deacon and priest in Bombay on the title of the S. P. G. in 1866. He is a scholar of eminence in Marathi and has done much valuable work in that language both for the Bible Society and for the Diocese. His last work was the translation of the Psalms into Marathi for the Revised Edition of the Marathi Prayer Book.

These clergymen will be installed as Canons in the week of the approaching Episcopal visitation and Diocesan Conference, after which they will be entitled to be addressed by the style of the "Rev. Canon."

KALYAN STATION STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now some ten years, if not more, that a sum of Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned for the new quarters for the Kallian station staff, but up to the present day not a stone has been turned to make a beginning while every monsoon the families of the staff are put to great inconvenience and loss by floods, inundation, &c., when they have suddenly to desert their homes, not unlike refugees, very often in the dead of night with sick ones and tiny ones to the nearest sheltering roof in the pelting rain and, of course, leaving without even the comforting consolation of some compensation, everything else behind which means no trifling loss to those directly affected. The present batch of quarters must have been built when Kalian was founded as a Railway Station, nearly fifty years ago, and surely after this long period the staff deserve, after their annual recurring sad experience, some consideration at the hands of the Railway authorities, at least for ordinary protection against this annual discomfort and alarm. In the meanwhile we are still in hopes that before another monsoon comes round there will be no more mid-night scares, pecuniary losses, sickness and trouble. Kalyan, it need not be pointed out, is the reverse of Lanoli, where there is no room for floods and inundations.

FLATS.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

On a representation being made by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Principal of the College of Commerce of the Byramjee Jeejeabhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, that the examinations of the London Chamber must be on Indian mercantile law and practice and not on English law, it has been resolved by the Commercial Education Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce that "if the candidates' answer is correct according to either English or Indian law, it should be accepted by the examiners." These examinations are held in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, under the management of the Director of Public Instruction. Among the subjects of examination are (1) machinery of business and (2) commercial and industrial law, which include the laws and usages relating to negotiable instruments, shipping, insurance, stock exchange, contracts, partnership, joint-stock companies, insolvency, etc. On such practical questions like these, it is a knowledge of Indian law and practice that will be of real value to the Indian candidates for these examinations, which fact has, we are glad to note, been recognised by the London Chamber of Commerce.

THE OLD BENGAL ARMY.

REGROUPPING.

As in the case of the new third Dogra battalion, the constitution of the 47th Sikhs to link with the 35th and 40th Sikhs is another step towards the completion of the organisation of the old Bengal Army in groups of three regiments. There only remain now four 2 battalion groups in that army, all of them belonging to the Bengal Command, viz., the 1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry, composed exclusively of Brahmins, the 5th and 12th Bengal Infantry and the 17th and 18th, Bengal Infantry, all composed of Hindustani Muhammadans, and the 9th Gurkhas linked with the 39th Garhwalis. It would obviously be easy to reduce these four variations from what is presumably the most useful standard of organisation to one, by converting, say, the 5th Bengal Infantry or the 18th Bengal Infantry into a Brahmin regiment linked with the 1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry, thus allowing the odd Hindustani battalion to be linked with the remaining pair. This would leave only the 9th Gurkhas and 39th Garhwalis to wait for a new missing link. In the Madras Command there are left only two linked pairs and one battalion standing alone the 1st Burma Gurkhas (12th Madras Infantry,) a local Burma battalion. The pairs in question are the 3rd and 23rd Madras Light Infantry and the 17th and 25th Madras Infantry, these last being both Moplah class regiments. When the experiment of enlisting that restless clan for military service has stood the test of time a little longer it would be well to convert a third battalion of Madras Infantry into a Moplah class regiment. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, we shall see the only two regiments of Madrassis left in Burma converted into local battalions or one perhaps withdrawn, and that will suffice to provide a link or links for the 1st Burma Battalion. In the Bombay Command the 7th and 28th Pioneers have as yet no third link, nor have the 24th and 26th Baluchistanis, while the anomalous 21st Bombay Infantry, the Marine Battalion, stands alone. But there are four blanks in the roll of the Bombay Army, there being no 6th, 11th, 15 or 18th Bombay Infantry. One of these, we hope, will immediately re-appear as a Railway Battalion, composed of Hazaras and other sturdy races, and this attached to the Quetta line might be linked with the 24th and 26th Baluchistanis. The Marine Battalion has often been proposed for conversion into a Pioneer regiment, always useful, especially now that the Bombay Army is frequently called on to provide a force for East Africa or Somaliland, and since the 7th Bombay Pioneers has been lately converted to that organisation and linked with the 28th Bombay Pioneers, we may hope that the completion of the group by its third member will soon follow. That would leave three blanks in the Bombay Army roll to be filled, when the inevitable call for more regiments comes, by the formation of a new group.

Another reflection to which the decision to remove the head-quarters of the Darjeeling Mountain Battery to Quetta is the hash that circumstances have made with the Command system so far as the distribution of troops is concerned. The last Indian Army List—we shall not have a new one till the end of January, a month late as usual—shows that the Punjab has to borrow a cavalry regiment and a mountain battery from Bengal and an infantry regiment and two mountain batteries from Bombay, while it lends the latter a cavalry regiment, and is therefore, after adjustment, three mountain batteries and an infantry battalion short of its actual needs, while it is much shorter of what it ought to have, and the new mountain battery and new battalions now being raised, merely relieve an intolerable and dangerous strain. Bengal borrow, 3½ Madras and three Bombay battalions, and lends as stated, one cavalry regiment and one mountain battery to the Punjab and another mountain battery to Madras for Burma service. It is one of the beautiful anomalies of the ridiculous Command organisation that Madras, which nominally garrisons Burma, and actually does nothing of the kind, has no mountain batteries at all. Madras, besides lending the above 3 1-2 battalions to Bengal lends two more to Bombay, and, borrows only the above-mentioned Bengal mountain battery. Bombay, as we have seen, borrows a cavalry regiment from the Punjab and two infantry battalions from Madras, and sends three of its own to Bengal, a net loan of one battalion. Conclusions must not be strained when abnormal circumstances are considered such as obtain at present while a great many Indian regiments are on foreign service, but there is no doubt that in normal times the Madras Command has more regiments than are required, and this although the distribution of the troops in the Southern Presidency—as indeed all over India—is very far from being up to date or in line with modern necessities and the facilities of movement afforded by the extension of trunk railways. The new draft on the Indian Army for garrison duty in Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore and elsewhere are serving to diminish the excess of Madras battalions by drawing a few of them off to foreign service and permitting the allotment to the undermanned frontier of corps raised in their place; but even so the Madras battalions are unnecessarily numerous considering that their maintenance blocks the substitution of corps in directions where there are two few troops for the work.—"C. & M. Gazette."

THE MADRAS CATHOLIC INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above Association was held in St. Mary's College Hall on the evening of the 29th ultimo. The Most Rev. Archbishop Colgan presided. The meeting was well attended by delegates from Mofussil stations. On taking the chair, the Chairman dwelt in feeling terms on the loss sustained by the Association in the lamented death of its late President, Bishop Mayer.

The Secretary then read the report of the Association for the half year ending the 30th November. Local branches have been opened in some stations, and though much more has yet to be done, the beginning is sufficiently encouraging. The adoption of the Report was proposed by Mr. R. N. Pragasa Moodeliar, seconded by Mr. T. S. Susai Pillai, of Trichinopoly, and carried unanimously.

The next proposition was moved by Mr. A. B. Gnanasawmy Naidu, of Cuddalore, and seconded by Mr. S. Arputhasawmy, Udeyar, B.A., L.T., of Trichinopoly, recording the deep regret of the Association at the death of Bishop Mayer, its President. The proposer

A MONASTIC ACCOUNT-BOOK, TEMP HENRY VIII.

Among the records of the so-called Ancient Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer's side of the xchequer, there is a collection of documents which have been arranged in chronological order under the general title of "Abbeys' Temporalities." A search among these monastic odds and ends—some of the sparse relics of the religious houses suppressed in two batches during the reign of Henry VIII.—has pro duced a volume which at least deserves something more than a passing notice. The old book, which still retains its original parchment cover, now nearly 400 years old, consists of sixty-nine paper leaves, which of late years have been carefully repaired, so that for the purposes of consultation the volume is in as good condition as it was at the time when it was written. It is officially described as "Accounts chiefly of the Cellerar of the Abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, 19-23 Hen. VIII.," but the contents, as the extracts will show, are of the most varied character. The volume is rather in the nature of a rough register kept by some such official as the Treasurer of the House, one whose duty it would be to look after the revenues of the monastery generally. Every branch of profit to the abbey would appear to be represented by the accounts of the "custodes" of the different departments. Thus we have the profits arising from the sale of all kinds of live stock, of sheep, lambs, horses, and foals; further on we find an account of moneys derived from wool and the hides of cows and oxen, among which there is an item "pro pelle vaccina mortua de morina" which illustrates the economical tendencies of these monks, and further, that they were not hampered by any sanitary regulations with regard to diseased cattle. The wood accounts are also noticeable, containing such items as wood, called "cropkydes," *a* gross (i.e. large) timber, termed "spenskyddes," and "broken wode." Passing on, we meet with a very different style of account, that of the "Custos Noviciorum,' in which we find the following entry: "Et solutum Magistro Grammatice Instructori noviciorum—lxxiijs. iiijd. Item, solutum pro libris grammaticalibus emptis pro novicus—rijs. iiijd., making a total of £4 0s. 8d. These are interesting items, but it is unfortunate that the marginal entry, "Exibucio Scolaris Cantibrig,'" on the next page, contains no details. Immediately following, we have the account of the "Custos prostraciouis arborum ac plasterstakes," and a statement of Bardney repairs. But it is not our intention to examine into the nature or analyse the contents of these accounts of revenue; they are merely cited to give some idea of the general contents of the quaint volume now under notice. Our real aim is to draw attention to some curious memoranda which are scattered up and down the pages of the book, apparently jotted down in in leisure moments by the official who had charge of this volume. We will start with a recipe, one of several recorded on the same page:—

A MEDECYN FOR THE AXE.

Take the Jusse of Camymylle or els the Jusse of Wormwode and a quantity of sugr and goode ale and drynke ix dayes and the pacient shalbe hole by the grace of god.

As a fitting supplement to this invaluable but cautiously worded remedy, we cannot do better than place in juxtaposition with it some noteworthy maxims for the preservation of good health, which are recorded by the same scribe:—

To rise betymes hym self to recreate
to look well to hys owne & so to kepe a sobre state
longe or he ete & and not to soup late
To ley hye wt. hys bede & to slepe moderate
Maketh man riche long lyeff & fortunate.

This sound and practicle advice prefaces a version of the "Seven Ages of Man," which for its quaintness, if for no other reason, is quite worthy of reproduction.

THE AGE OF MAN LYVING IN THE WORLD.

The fyrst age is Infancye & lasteth from the byrth vnto vij yere of age
The second is childhode and endewrithe vnto xv yere of age
The thyrd age is adolescye and endurethe vnto xxv yere of age
The fourte age is youth and endureth vnto lti. yere of age
(The fifth age is omitted.)
The sext age is prudence and lasteth unto lxx yere of age
The vij age is Crokid and lame and lasteth vnto deth.

The foregoing naturally suggests another "Seven Ages," and it is curious to note how well the subdivisions here given will suit those instanced by the poet:—The infant, the school-boy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, "the lean and slipper'd pantaloon, and lastly, "second childishness." As we have noted, however, the justice is omitted from the monk's catalogue, so that we are unable to determine with absolute certainty his extreme limit of this age, though we shall probably be not far out in placing it midway between the fifty and seventy limits.

From this the transition to chronology is easy, which the same authority also divides into seven ages.

THE AGES OF THE WARLD FROM ADAM FORWARD.

Th fyrst age of the Warld is frome Adam vnto Noe is ijmlxxi yeres.
The Second Age ffrom Noe vnto Abraham is mlix yeres.
The thyrd age from Abraham vnto Moises cccxxx yeres.
The fourth age ffrom Moises vnto Kyng Dauid iiijlcxxx yeres.
The fyfft age from Kyng Dauid vnto transmigcon of babilon vc. yeres.
The vit age from the transmigacon of babilon vnto the coming of our Saviour Jhu Crist vclxxxix yer
The vijt age frome Jhu Criste vnto the end of the warld whereof the yeres be not nowmbered.
The yerys frome the begynnyng of the Warld vnto the Natiuite of our lord Jhu Crist are vMijclxxxix

We may compare with this an extract from Tegu's Chronology on the same subject:

"Under the uncertainty of the chronology of the darker times, many divide the time between the Creation and Birth of Christ into "six ages." The first age was 1620 years, from the Creation to the Deluge; the second from the Deluge to Abraham's entering Canaan, or 426 years, terminating in 2082; the third was from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, 430 years, ending A.M. 2513; the fourth from the leaving Egypt to the building of the Temple by Solomon, 479 years, ending A. M. 2992; the fifth age from the building of the Temple to the destructio of Jerusalem, ending 3406; the sixth age from the Cabylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ, 584 years, ending A. M. 4000, or 4004 beforthe vulgar reckoning."

The miscellaneous statistical and geographical memoranda which complete the page are exceedingly curious, and it would be interesting to know from what sources the information was derived. The reading of the number of the parish churches is somewhat uncertain: an appears to be inserted, and it is not quite clear whether the scribe intended 48,822 or 18,822. The latter was doubtless the more probable figure, though there are reasons for believing that the larger number was intended.*

Memorandum that there bene in englaud of perich chyrches x (l)vijjmlvixxij.
Item there one townes besides Cities and castels —lijmll xxx.
Item, there bene in Engand of Byshopriches—xvij.
Item, there bene of Schyres or Counties in england to the nombre of xxxvjdl.
Item, the lenght of engiand is from Cateney (Caithness) in the marche of Scotland to totnes in Devonshire iiijc myles.
Item, the Bred of england is frome sanct dauy- (St. David's) in Wales vnto Dover iiijc myles.
Item, englaud is in Compasse round about iiijmliiijc lx myles.
Memorandum, that the Summa of xv in England is xxxviijmlixcxxxii, ixs. ob.

Before continuing our selections from the Memoranda we must, however, here notice two very remarkable accounts of expenses which appear on the page facing the one from which the last extracts are taken. The first of these is an account of the "extraordinary" payments of William, Abbot of Bardney, from the time of his election "vsque in bodiernum diem," viz., 20th Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. (A. D. 1529.) Among the items are:—a payment £100 to King Henry the Seventh for his royal assent; £12 12s.0d. for Chancery fees, including those of the "Petibag, to the Bishop of Lincoln, £5, at the time of the election; the sum of £4 6s. 8d. for Confirmation of the Charter. Then we find smaller sums of 20s. for the confirmation of the election by the Bishop of Lincoln; to Dr. Wilkokes, then Chancellor, £6 13s. 4d.; to the witnesses of the election, 20s.; to the Domino Suffraganeo for his blessing, 53s 4d.; and, finally, to the Archdeacon of Lincoln for installation, 66s. 8d. Here, then, we are furnished with a complete statement of election expenses, the details of which have only in rare instances like the present one come down to our times. An equally unusual account is annexed to the preceding—to wit, that of the "Custos parliamentorum, videlicet, pro expensis Domini Abbatis equitantis versus Londoniam per preceptum Domini Regis, videlicet, primo anno regni sui, £18 10s." This is the opening entry as it appears in the original, with the exception that the abbreviations are extended. Other items of the same account are:—Expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the fifth years (A.D. 153-4), £21 11s.; paid to Master Brian "pro Summonicione Domine ad parliamentum anno——" £6 13s. 4d.; paid to Thomas Heneage for the same, £4; paid for the expenses of William Clerke twice there, 22s.; paid for expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the 21st year, £26 4s. 8d.; the whole amounting to a gross total of £78-0s. 12d. Immediately following this remarkable account, under the marginal note of "Cardinal" we have an item as follows:—"Paid for expenses of the Abbot riding to London by precept of the Lord Cardinal (Wolsey) to wit, in the tenth year of Henry VIII., £17 6s. 8d." There are also expenses of convocation, payments of tenths, and other subsidies granted to the King "in partibus Eboraci, annis 3, 4. 6." Space will not permit us, however, to deal further with these accounts, nor was it our intention as we have already stated to have alluded to them in such detail. We trust however that their interest and their variety may be at least some excuse for the digression.

Returning to the stray memoranda, a few leaves further on we find one page and a fragment taken up with a list of dogmas of the Roman Church under the marginal catchword "Sensio." From these we select:—

1. Quod animo corporibus exute anganim et pugentur in purgatorio.
3. Quod sancti in cells tanquam mediatores orant pro nobis.
7. Laudable est et utile ut venerabiles Imagines statuantur in ecclesiis in memoriam Christi et Sanctorum ejus.
8. Quod orationes vivorum prosunt defunctis existentibus in purgatorio.
11. Quod presides non teneantur de necessitate alutis tradere populo sacram scripturam in lingua vulgari quamdiu cognicio veritatis ad salutem necessaria alioquam populo innotescere poscit.

Pro cacione temporis licet Regibus prelato et cloro hujus regni ex aliqua causa seu judicio racionabile statuere ne sacra scriptura tradatur plebi legenda in lingua vulgari.

12. Quod prohibiti ab episcopis tanquam suspecti cessare debent a predicando et docendo donec se apud superiorem de hujusmodi suspecione purgentur.

The list concludes with a somewhat sweeping form of assent:—

Assensior omnibus hiis articulis supradictis et eorum singulis, et qui aliter sentiunt, errant.

DOCTOR CROME.

We shall conclude our excerpts by inserting some culinary memoranda culled from one of the last pages in this instructive mediæval note-book. The items bring vividly before us the abundant and excellent fare provided in these monastic establishments. A perusal of the list of dainties here set out will at least satisfy us that in the Middle Ages "the monks—the much-abused and much-mistaken monks—fanned the embers of nascent literature, and "cherished the flame of as new a cookery."

DIE CORPORIS CHRISTIC APUD BOSTON.

First course.	Second course.	Third course.
Cromete to podage	Crembuil to potage	Cleare Jelly to potage
Chewtese	paycok	Crane
Swannys	Schuffiard	bittern
Carpettes of Venyson	peyons	ffesando
Capons	Baken Veneson	Knottes
Heronsewys (baken Capon)	Rabyttes leche viall	qualys
Custardys	Yerwhelpes	Tart
leche damask	A Subtelite	Stynt
fruttes.		lecbe lombard
A Suttelty		A sutteltye

IXXV messes

The bill of fare for a most luxurious dinner on fish-day, which appears on the same page, is not assigned to any precise date, but was certainly served from the number of the "messes" being added at the foot.

FFYCHE.

ffyrst cowrse.	Second cowrse.
Riss to potage lying and salt fysche	Creme of Almondes Byrt *f*
Salt ele	Doray
Bakes and place	Bremys
Baken ele	Soolys
Turbott	Baken turbot
ffreshe Salmon	Cong
Rochys	perche
Baken breme	leche Damask
Tench	Rochettes
leche viall	Rost ele
A Sutteltye	ffreche porposse
	Crabbe
	Tartes
	leche lumbard
	A Suteltye

lvi messes.

e "Host and Guest," by Kirwan.
d A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which is the eighth Sunday after Easterday. It was instituted in the year 1264 by Pope Urban IV. to commemorate a miracle.
e Chewet, a small pie.—"Halliwell."
f Birt, a kind of turbot, 'rhombus.'—'Halliwell."

a Kid, a faggot.—" Halliwell."

*b*So gross was the ignorance of national statistics prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII., that an observant and conscientious member of the Inns of Court, Mr. Simon Fish, could gravely tell the public, in his noted address to Henry VIII., styled the Supplication of Beggars," that there were 52,000 parish churches within the realms of England, and could found upon this statement a methodical calculation of considerable importance. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Agostino Demartino	Flocker Fritza	Murray G H
Bader Robert	Freilich Marcus	Neilsen J
Barbash Hermann	Freymore S	Niedel Anetal
Beilin E Miss	Guillet Louise Mrs	Peyton Mrs
Blohm Edward	Grimberg David	Roberts John Mrs
Brodickie Sophie	Hand F	Rodgers Mrs
Brown Sophia	Harth Miss	Schmidt F E Oskar
Brown W T	Harvey M Mrs	Schuh Samuel
Bryning Mrs	Heczel James	Searson Miss
Cameron Mrs	Hirsch W Antone	Tinta Gospa M
Creelman K M	Jhonson C Mrs	Tarrant Mrs
Deepholts J P	Meyer Remy	Trewby May Miss
Devon Alice Miss	Miller John	Usborne Gordon
Dumas Joseph	Muller Y X	Votbragh J T S

A Rangoon paper draws attention to certain alleged illegal proceedings on the part of the Deputy Commissioner of Magwe. The allegation is that this officer, when on tour, takes with him a pair of stocks, which are planted in the ground at his halting places. The villagers and headmen are assembled in front of his camp, the police registers are produced, and the names of offenders are called out. The men are then required to furnish security for their future good behavior, and having done this, they are put into the stocks and made to sit there in the presence of their fellow-villagers. An inquiry is demanded.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere 1s. 4d. per bottle

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL 68, CORNWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE DRAWING-ROOM AT CALCUTTA.

The Drawing Room, the preparation for which has been engrossing the attention of fair Calcutta for some time past, took place on Friday night, and was an exceptionally brilliant gathering, representing well the beauty and Fashion of the Indian capital. Bravely indeed, did the ladies sustain the traditions of the evening. The shimmering golden tissue, the delicate pointed gauzes and nets, the jewellery, the dainty laying on of fine laces, the minute spangles like the tiny stars in the skies, the wonderful soft filmy flowery of mousseline, and the hundred and one witcheries of the embroiderer's art, were all there—a brilliant picture set in the princely frame of the reception rooms of Government House.

Punctually at the appointed hour Their Excellencies awaited the bevy of fair women who claimed the honour of presentation; and Lady Curzon encouraged all with her gracious and fascinating smile. After the ceremony was over, Lord and Lady Curzon ascended from the throne-room to the ball-room. The procession which heralded, Their excellencies was most imposing. I will endeavour to give a passing description of a few of the many beautiful dresses—with regret that many must necessarily be omitted.

Lady Curzon as usual looked lovely. She wore a soft gown of white satin duchesse, with a deep shaped flounce embroidered with sequins. The square cut bodice was trimmed with dentelle, and on one side of her corsage nestled a tiger-lily. The simplicity of her dress was its greatest charm. Her jewels consisted of a diamond neckles and a tiara of diamonds of exquisite brilliancy.

Lady Arnold White was gowned in white satin and Mrs. Tyler in black—both worthy of the notice they attracted. Mrs. Lawrence was in white and silver sequins, and looked very charming. Lady Woodburn was unavoidable absent owing to ill-health, but Miss Woodburn accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor, and looked well in white. Lady Power Palmer wore an handsome brocaded toilet of great beauty. Lady Jenkins wore an artistic gown of white with trails of hand-painted Marguerites and trimmed with costly Brussels lace and silk fringe. This "chef d'ouvre" was, it was said, designed by Worth.

Mrs. Rampini wore a dainty gown of pale blue silk velvet with Brussels lace which suited her to perfection. She carried a bouquet of orchids. Mrs. C. H. Hill was in grey brocade with white lace trimmings. Mrs. Gilbert Henderson wore a French gown of heliotrope satin brocaded with bunches of lily of the valley and trimmed with chiffon and steel and trails of shaded chrysanthemums. She carried a bouquet of the same flowers. Mrs. Badcock was in rich turquoise blue brocade with court train, and Mrs. F. Atkinson who accompanied her was in white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon.

The Hon. Mrs. P. Thesiger in her pretty blue gown and diamond stars attracted much attention. Mrs. Oswald Lees wore an Empire gown of lace, a bolero of pink satin richly embroidered with peacocks and jewels. Her unique bouquet was composed of large white lilies and bunches of purple grapes and their foliage. Mrs. Shraegers' dress was of real lace over a skirt of sequined net, with a velvet and silk foundation and court train of moire brocade. The bodice formed a bolero with diamonds and roses.

Mrs. Donald Smeaton wore a striking gown of old lace over turquoise blue with a shower bouquet. Mrs. Patterson wore a handsome yellow panne satin draped with quantities of pearl trimming and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Miss Patterson wore a gauze dress embroidered with gold.

Mrs. A. B. Miller's most striking robe was of ivory satin with small ruchings of crepe de chine, small bodice of Honiton point, court train of pale green satin. Her necklet of emeralds and diamonds was most effective. Mrs. Trevor Forbes was in a handsome gown of black brocade trimmed with geraniums. Mrs. T. A. Pearson had a white brocade with raised flowers, trimmed with point lace. Mrs Lindsey Daniell was most becomingly dressed in white the bodice relieved with pink roses and bolero of silver sequins. Mrs. Robert Morgan was likewise in white satin, with sprays of hand-painted nasturtiums both on skirt and bodice. Mrs. Anderson was in white satin with a full court train, which was of Maltese lace and chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. Mrs. Dunbar wore a pompadour broche with irridescent pearl trimming and cherry chiffon. Her mother Mrs. Cruickshank, was in yellow and black. Mrs Ward had a handsome yellow brocade veiled with real old lace and trimmed with heliotrope velvet and her pretty daughter was simply robed in white satin. Mrs Sparkes had a beautiful brocade of pastelle green trimmed with blue velvet and white chiffon. Mrs Swete, a debutante, was attired in a rich ivory bresade and carried a shower bouquet. Mrs Cobb was very striking in pale pink velvet as was also Mrs Mitchell Henderson whose dress was trimmed with ermine. Mrs Kuper wore white and blue and looked very well. Mrs. Pugh wore a black gros grain trimmed with good old lace, while Miss Pugh was in a pretty frock of pink chiffon. Mrs. Bankier was most handsomely attired in grey brocade with bunches of violets. Her court train was of heliotrope velvet and she carried a bonquet of violets. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Havelock Charles was in grey brocade with pale pink roses, a very elegantly cut and handsome gown. Mrs. Gelt was in blue brocade; Mrs. Frank Gunter in white satin trimmed with klace, lace Mrs. Lascelles wore a Paris gown of klace sequined net, and carried a lovely bonquet of orchids. Miss Rodocanachi was in lettuce green with a design of wreaths and ribbons, bolero draped with srgue lace and folded gold and pearl embroidered revers. She wore diamond ornaments. Mrs. Fyffe was looking her best in cream net skirt over white silk with lace applique, bodice and train of flowered chine silk, with a dark red rose bouquet. Mrs. C. R. Macgregor was in pale blue brocade, corsage trimmed with blue silk and chiffon. Mrs. Aldam looked smart as usual in a gown of white satin with lace flounces at foot of skirt-bodice trimmed with passion flowers and chiffon. Mrs. Stanley wore a lovely gown of white satin duchesse trimmed with hand-painted panels of wild roses and lace. Mrs. Stone was in grey silk with white lace and pinks. Mrs. H. B. Turner wore pink satin with duchesse lace and black chiffon; she had a bouquet of pink roses and maiden hair ferns. Mrs. Latham Hamilton was in white satin and looked very smart. Miss Hunter wore a cream brocade with cream satin train bodice, trimmed with white feathers and chiffon. She had a shower bouquet of Marshal Neil roses and maiden hair ferns. Miss Parlane was in pale green brocaded silk with shaded spangles of the same hue. Her bouquet was of crimson roses. Mrs. Griffiths, wife of the Adjutant of the Calcutta Light Horse, was in a lovely cream silk and looked very pretty. I wish I could describe more of the dresses, but in the thickly packed throng it was impossible to give more than a passing glance to any except the comparatively few which specially came under my notice.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending December 21 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	157	114
Poona (including Cantonment)	53	51
Districts.		
Surat	4	2
Thana	23	22
Nasik	3	2
Poona (excluding City)	5	6
Satara	22	4
Kolaba	6	5
Belgaum	186	128
Dharwar	58	38
Kanara	1	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	31	17
Kolhapur	38	18
Baroda territory	6	0
Janjira	0	1
Total	593	408
Week ending 7th Dec.	570	408
Total to date	415,177	324,960

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parker, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

The following incident is vouched for (says the New York correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post") as having occurred during a wind storm, which did much damage in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Saturday. Mrs. Walter P. Warden, whose husband is captain of a harbour steamboat, was leaning out of a second-storey window shaking a large lace bed canopy, when the storm burts. It caught the bed canopy, filling it like a parachute. Mrs. Warden held on valiantly, and tried to drag it in, but vainly. She had tightened her grip for another effort when a second and more violent squall pulled her entirely out of the window, carried her over some outbuildings, and across a railroad track, and deposited her safely on a lawn eigthy feet away. She had saved herself by holding on tightly, and it is added that by some people running to her assistance the canopy was saved also.

Old Sherborne boys and also the friends of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will hear with great regret of the death of the Rev. Edward Mallet Young, formerly Head-Master of that school.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

It was pleasing to members of the Royal Liverpool Club to see the scratch medal of the Oxford University Club falling to a member of the younger generation of Hoylake golfers in the person of Mr. J. H. T. Falk, particularly as the success was somewhat unexpected. So far Mr. Falk has only occupied a somewhat minor place in the famous Oxford team—a position, however, which he has upheld with credit. As he has yet to meet his first defeat, his consistent form should surely ensure him a place in the team against Cambridge next March, even in a year in which there is such a plethora of good golfers at the 'Varsity on the Isis. That Mr. Falk does not entirely restrict his athletic ability to the Royal and Ancient game he proved at the sports held last week in connection with Balliol College, as he annexed the quarter-mile in 55 3-5sec.; whilst his brother, the Oxford secretary, distinguished himself at the same time by securing first place in the hammer-throwing contest.

Another feature which is pleasing to Hoylake players in connection with 'Varsity golf is the information published last week to the effect that Mr. Walter G. Howarth was unanimously elected captain of the Cambridge team in succession to Mr. Dudgeon, who has accepted an appointment in Dublin, to the golf of which district he should prove a great acquisition. Mr. Howarth, whilst being essentially a Hoylake golfer, is unfortunately not a member of the premier English club, as he would have proved a power in the various matches the Royal Liverpool are called upon to play.

Perhaps the most disapointing circumstance in the year's golf, now almost completed, has been the comparatively poor display made by the younger generation of professionals. Tom Williamson, James Kinnell, and others whose form during the preceding eighteen months promised so much have made next to no progress, and the old school, Taylor, Vardon, Braid, Herd, and their contemporaries, have been as successful as ever.

Possibly the gap between the old and the new golfers has been widened by an improvement in the ranks of the former. Taylor undoubtedly gave the greatest display of his life when winning his third championship, and except during his American tour, when he did not enjoy the best of health, his golf throughout the year has been quite worthy of his reputation. Harry Vardon has probably deteriorated a trifle but Braid has been driving more brilliantly than ever, and Herd has been playing with something more than his old confidence and deadliness. Jack White, too, has improved considerably.

Still, the young professionals ought to have given their more experienced opponents a better fight. Neither Williamson nor Kinnel so much as qualified for the second day's play in the open championship; while, in other competitions, the former, an English-born player, has been extremely disappointing. One of the most promising of professionals is Edward Ray, a Jerseyman, now attached to the Churston Club. He has had very few opportunities of distinguishing himself, but in the two championships in which he has competed he has finished seventeenth and thirteenth—far from bad positions considering the nature of the opposition. A powerfully-built man, Ray drives a good ball, particularly in the matter of straightness. He plays the game like a veteran, holing out his three yard puts with the confidence of a Vardon. He should make a name for himself.

Among amateurs, the younger generation has been represented to fairly good effect. That week at Westward Ho! when the nineteen-year-old Mr. "Johnnie" Bramston defeated Mr. H. G. Hutchinson by ten holes, Mr. H.H. Hilton by three, Mr. J.L. Low by five, and Mr. H.C. Ellis by two must be still fresh in the memory of the golfing public; as also must be the same player's excellent first appearance in the amateur championship at Sandwich. Mr. Bramston would probably have got beyond the semi-final but for one bad shot, which completely upset him.

It was an innovation for the Ladies' Golf Union to hold a meeting away from the Metropolis, the result being that the gathering, which took place at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, was hardly so representative of the affiliated clubs as has been the case in the past. The chief business of the meeting was to decide the dates for the championship, which falls due to be played in Wales, for the first time, on the green of the Aberdovey Club, which has more than a local reputation. The dates selected are in the week following the Amateur Championship at St. Andrews—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of May.

The services of Bernard Nicholls, the famous dual conqueror of Harry Vardon, seem to be in great request, and it is said that already one or two clubs have secured his services in connection with exhibition matches which are to be played over their links. The golf of Nicholls should prove of great interest, as golfers are naturally anxious to know whether his game has improved out of all recognition, as it must have done, if he is the superior, or even the equal, of the Ganton man, which his American form certainly appears to make him, or whether his successes were mainly the result of fortuitous circumstances.

The interesting article in the pages of "Golf Illustrated" on the old twelve-hole course at Prestwick makes the present-day player absolutely shudder when he thinks of the abnormal amount of crossing which took place, in the old and happy days when the players had to content themselves with the comparatively restricted area to the near side of the wall which is now crossed going to the fourth and twelfth holes. There are still a fair number of the old school of Prestwick golfers who look back upon this self-some course of twelve holes as the best test of the game they have ever come across—a judgment that may be slightly prejudiced by old memories and pleasant recollections of the times that have been but still an idea which is probably justified as there can be no doubt that the golf on the near side of the wall on the present course is not only more difficult, but also more interesting than that to be found on the other side. It is probable that there are members of the club who regret to this day that the spread and expansion of the game necessitated an extension which, whilst doing away with some of the old evils on the other hand may not have improved the course as a test of the game.

When one looks at the map of the old twelve-hole course, one can appreciate how times and customs have changed. Nowadays, when a links is being laid out, the chief object appears to be to avoid crossing in any shape or form, and on the English links in particular the absence of this self-same crossing is particular noticeable, I can remember the day when the Hoylake course had two distinct crossings on the outward and homeward journey. This was in the days when players were not so plentiful, and in the days when such little inconveniences were not seriously considered; but Hoylake has followed in the march of progress, as have most links on this side of the Border, though many of the older class of greens in the North still have their crossings—St. Andrews and North Berwick in particular. These supply little inconveniences which are, however hallowed by time and neither course would appear quite the same without them. Nor probably would they supply quite so good a test of the game.

Mr. Robert Maxwell has advanced steadily. He won the St. George's Challenge Vase at Sandwich with rounds of 77 and 78, beating Mr. Bramston by four strokes, and was first amateur in the open championship, in which Mr. Bramston could not compete. Messrs. J. Graham, jun., James Robb, S. H. Fry and others have enhanced their reputations, and for the coming year the prospects are, perhaps brighter than ever they have been in the past.

Liverpool, Dec. 14. H. H. Hilton.

In the German Army attendance at religious service is almost compulsory, yet no Government is more tolerant of the religious convictions of its soldiers. Each man is given a tiny grey volume, the title of which is "Gebetbuch fur soldaten"—the Soldiers' Prayer-book. It is supplied from the Berlin depot of the head Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in Germany, and is a compendium of war prayers for almost every conceivable situation, with one significant exception—there is no prayer in defeat. No man is more scrupulously careful in his religious duties and in the example he sets his Army than the Emperor William. Sunday morning invariably finds him at the garrison church wherever he may be.

There is someting very pathetic in the thought that Sir Arthur Sullivan made a fortune and delighted the world by an inspiration which came to him as he watched by a dying bed. It was under such circumstances that he realised "The Lost Chord," from which he is said to have received in royalties over ten thousand pounds. Songs are not always so profitable to the men who give them to the world. "Kathleen Mavourneen" was sold for £5! But it must not be imagined that the popular saying "Sold for a song" has any real meaning. As a rule an article sold for a song would fetch a very good price. The pity is that the profits of popular songs go into the wrong channel. "Some Day" brought its author ten guineas and made ten thousand guineas for its publishers! "In Old Madrid" has made £15,000, and "My Pretty Jane" has paid the publishers at the rate of £2,000 a line. "Tommy Atkins," which we have been singing so lustily of late, made £6,000 in its first year. "For All Eternity," which somebody once had a chance of buying for a £10 note, is a little fortune in itself and its copyright was recently sold for £8,240.

HOW CONVICTS HAVE ESCAPED.

Major Arthur Griffiths writes:—I have had to deal with several escapes from durance vile, and have heard or read of many more.

One of the boldest that came within my own knowledge was that of a man in the old Nottingham Prison who got out of his cell window and climbed up the lightning conductor to the roof of the prison, from which he jumped on to the roof of the police-station adjoining, and then stole down the stairs unobserved into the street. The jump thus made in mid-air at a height of 40ft. or 50ft. must have been 22ft. wide.

Courage of more patient but hardly inferior kind has been shown in the heroic endurance that supports men bricked up or buried alive for hours awaiting the favourable opportunity for getting away scot-free.

BUILT UP IN A CHIMNEY.

Of this there are numerous cases on record. One of the oldest was that of a French war prisoner at Dartmoor in the beginning of the century. He was one of a party of stonemasons building a chimney flue, and by arrangement with his fellows when the work had been carried up high enough to form a recess in which a man could stand, he entered it, allowing the rest of the work to be continued upwards till he was entombed. That night when all was quiet he threw all his weight against the green masonry, broke it down, extricated himself, and made off. He was never recaptured.

I can remember a similar case at the old Chatham convict prison, when a large party was engaged in "carrying bricks," building them up, that is to say, into a stack for storage till required. A convict, evading his warder's eye, lay full length inside the stack, and was quickly covered over by his comrades. The keenest search made when he was missed did not disclose this hiding place, and in the night he broke out and got away.

Another convict at Portland was not so fortunate with the same method, in which he had, however, allowed himself to be buried underground. The search had long been fruitless, but the warders could not believe that the fugitive had got off the island, and some of them took to prodding the ground with their bayonet points. A sudden subterranean yell, followed by the starting up of a man through the soft earth, was the end of this escape.

Whole volumes might be filled with the clever devices of prisoners in the fabrication and use of keys and picklocks. Any scrap of iron, a bit of crinoline wire (when hoops were worn), a steel from a womans stays, will serve.

It is within my experience how a man at Wake' field escaped by using a key which he had manufactured from a narrow strip of iron filed away from the rim of a small tub he was allowed to keep in his cell for the soaking of leather, he being employed as a shoemaker. This strip was bent and twisted till it would serve his purpose, which was to open his cell door.

But the locks of cells are on the outside, and there is no keyhole within. To gain access, this man cleverly utilised the "trap" or square opening in the centre of the door, an old plan for inserting food or watching the occupant of the cell. The trap had been screwed up but he extracted the screws, conquered the spring catch, let down the trap door at will, and had the outside look at his mercy.

His later proceedings were successful; when free of his cell bolts he went up into the roof, out through a skylight, slipped down a water pipe, and was soon over the boundary wall.

A TIP FROM THE AUTHORITIES.

Almost every captive's thoughts are concentrated upon the possibility of escape, and an astute prisoner is ever on the alert to turn the smallest advantage to good account. Sometimes the authorities themselves betray the opening.

Thus, the man Jackson, who was afterwards hanged for murdering his warder at Strangeways, had previously escaped from Wakefield Prison. He was employed in the reception ward, which margined the outside road, and in the ceiling was a circular orifice leading up to the roof. Some official had discovered that this opening might facilitate escape, and orders were given to close it with a grating. Before this could be fixed Jackson, who had heard the discussion, took the opportunity of proving that the official was right, and climbed up and out, and was gone.

Any such weakness or neglect will sooner or later be detected by the caged bird. I remember the case of a man Kelly in Hull Prison who was confined for a misconduct in a semi-dark punishment cell, the iron shutters of which were closed by an open bolt with insecure catches.

Kelly knoked off the catches with heel of his boot, and thus secured a formidable iron weapon 8in. long. With this he knocked out the cell window ventilator, and climbed out through it into the prison garden, but he was recaptured before he could get further away.

An experienced old convict, who was detained on suspicion in a country gaol, soon found that the fresh air inlet to his cell just above the floor was ineffectively closed by a grating; the mortar around the bricks that held the grating was so soft and perished that it could be picked out by his tin(regulation) knife.

The whole of the bricks were loosened and could be taken out at will, but he retained them in their places by a new mortar made of chewed bread. One night he went through the hole he had made in the wall, and, dragging his blanket and sheets after him, was provided with the means of gettingover the bounary wall.

ESCAPES AT BORSTAL PRISON.

The Borstal system is not without risks, as the escape of Soar and King has proved. The labour gangs proceed to forts two or three miles distant from the prison, travelling to and fro in trains running on a narrow gauge line, drawn by diminutive locomotives which had been built long ago for the abortive Suakin-Berber Railway.

The passengers are locked in and kept safe by a chain extending from end to end of the train, and warders, armed, keep guard all along the carriages. There is not much hope of escape in transit.

Once, however, when work was ended and the convicts were returning to their train, a prisoner slipped out of the ranks on leaving a fort and dropped straight into the ditch 40ft. deep.

By means of a "timber clamp" not unlike a schoolboy's climbing iron, he scaled the counterscrap gained the glasis, and made for the Medway, where he took at once to the water. Before the could swim to the farside he was caught by cramp, and was nearly drowned. Still, he got ashore, and wandered as far as Gravesend, where he was recaptured to spend some months in the Borstal hospital with rheumatic fever.

I should myself be inclined to thank that the two convicts, Soar and King, now thought to be at large in Kent have really gone to ground in London where they are far more likely to escape observation than in the country.

BEHIND THE GUNS.

AT A GREAT PARTRIDGE DRIVE.

E. K. R. in a home paper writes:—A dirty morning it is, with wisps of fine driven rain dimming the landscape as you peer over the gate down the long drive that leads towards that ceaseless pop-popping of guns in the distance.

"The Duke's down on the marshes to-day, sir," says the steward with a toss of his thumb over his shoulder.

To the agriculturist the "marshes" are not those wide tracts of sea-marsh and winding dyke that the shore birds love, but the fat low-lying pastures that have been reclaimed, therefrom, rectangularly intersected with neatly-cut ditches that drain the land through a sluice into the sea and serve also as boundaries between grazing rights and as the haunt of scurrying moor fowl and watchful mallards.

Instead of the curlew, redshanks, and sand runners that fill the salt marshes with life, the long parallelograms of lush grass between the ditches shelter hares and partridges in plenty with a few outlying pheasants. Indeed, driven like a long wedge between the rolling upland of ploughland on either side this low lying tract becomes a sanctuary for the game of many hundreds of well stocked acres when agricultural operations drive them from the fields.

THROUGH THE ZONE OF FIRE.

But there is no sanctuary for them there to-day. The Earl, who is, not without reason, rather proud of the sport that he can always show a Royal guest on this corner of his vast estates, has himself superintended the ordering of those rows of white wands which have marked the stations of the guns; and the partridges that peeped out of the grass at the proceedings might, had they been wise, have taken the hint to visit the next parish for a day

PURELY PERSONAL.

It was kept very quiet, but it was known some time ago, and now at last it is announced. I allude, of course, to the marriage of Lord Wemyss. This is an age of astounding and grand old men, and no one of the number is more remarkable than Lord Wemyss. Indeed, it seems something like a desecration and almost an insult to speak of him as an old man at all.

Yet when I take up Debrett—that relentless truth-teller with regard to the age of the members of the great world—I find that Lord Wemyss was born in 1818, and that he is therefore in his eighty-third year.

Yet who would believe it, to look at him? He was always a little of what the French call "cocardier" in English, with a little of the dash of manner and walk that are typical of the man accustomed to drill and the parade-ground. He has preserved the perfect, very light figure, and the ruddy complexion which always made him a little like a bold Highland chieftain temporarily dwelling in the cities of the Southren, but who ought really to be in some fastness from which to go forth to hunt men and deer. When so many men are glad if they can only retain the miserable spark of life by remaining in beds or bath-chairs, there is this wonderful man going about London and going everywhere—to the Legislature—to the theatre—to the music hall. A friend of his saw him some months ago in a stall at the Empire, all alone, and enjoying the fun with the youngest. And when he speaks in the House of Lords, the resonant voice, the long and carefully prepared speech, and the ardent temper of it all, would make you think it was some youth, full of the enthusiasm and ebullience of youth, who was trying to stir his laggard elders to action.

So settled was this conviction of the perennial youth of Lord Wemyss, that some months ago his name was coupled with that of a beautiful and accomplished actress; but his admiration for her was for her genius, and purely artistic; and the lady of his choice belongs to the more serious families which have made law their pursuit. She is Miss Grace Blackburn.

"A Society Butterfly," writes as follows concerning Lord Wemyss's children: "Lord Wemyss is the father of six living children, has many grandchildren, and one great grandchild. His eldest son, Lord Elcho, is a well-known member of the political world and of Society. He married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wyndham, and has several children. Lady Elcho is very pretty and very clever; in fact, quite one of the 'Souls.' Her picture appeared in this year's Academy, grouped with her two sisters, Mrs. Adeane and Mrs. Tennant. Lord and Lady Elcho entertain a good deal in the country, and Mr. Arthur Balfour is a frequent guest at their house.

Lady de Vesci is Lord Wemyss's eldest daughter, a handsome and stately-looking lady. She married Lord de Vesci in 1872, and they had one little daughter born to them, after nearly seventeen years of wedded life! Their place in Ireland is Abbey Leix, Queen's County. Lady Lilian Yorke is the second daughter. She has been twice married, first to Sir Henry Pelly, and secondly to Mr. Yorke. One of her daughters by her first marriage was married last winter to Lord Balcarres, Lord Crawford's eldest son, and a son and heir was born to the young couple a week or so ago. Lady Lilian Yorke is very fair and sweet-looking, and devotes herself greatly to charities and to work in the East End.

Lord Wemyss's youngest and 'smartest' daughter is Lady Hilda Brodrick, wife of the new Secretary for War. She is distinctly handsome, and dresses extremely well. Her eldest daughter, Miss Muriel Brodrick, came out in the summer, and she the her husband give very pleasant dinners at their fine house in Portland Place. All the members of Lord Wemyss's family are more or less social successes, and what is termed the "charm of the Charteris family" is conceded by all the world.

A strange figure in country life has been removed by the death from pneumonia on Saturday night last of Squire T. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Buckinghamshire. He was a representative of the old race of country squires familiar in the pages of Fielding and the scenes of Goldsmith and Sheridan, but he was an example of the class that could only have existed in the closing years of the century. As a young man he was an ardent sportsman, but had for some time abandoned all such interests, and seemed to find his sole pleasure in a daily drive to the hotel in Amersham, where he "passed the social glass and talked over the affairs of the town of which he was lord and master. He was a man of rich estates, in Bucks, in London, and elsewhere, but he had resigned all financial cares to his family. His wife was a Miss Smith Dorrien of another family famous in the country but there is no child to succeed him.

Squire Drake had a fondness for old institutions, and still maintained the "rent-day" custom of giving a dinner to his tenants on the morning when they paid their quittances to his agent. Amersham Fair was another event he always looked forward to, and once a year he organised and oldstanding steeplechase meeting for the farmers and tradesmen in his park. The sleepy old town, which he ruled with a light hand, was found of its owner in a quiet way, for he was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody, and was profusely charitable by fits and starts. His was a big bulky, stolid figure that seemed out of keeping with the rather aimless expression of his eyes. The probability is that he would have been a happier man had his existence been passed in the days of a hundred and fifty years ago, when the lot of the country squire was different. Squire Drake was born too late; he could find no interest in the affairs of the nineteenth century.

Of course there are the usual stories locally current regarding Shardeloes and its family. The mansion is a stately building, beautifully situated, the ideal of an English country home. Built of red brick, it is covered with stucco, and rumour has it that when the Drake of the day decided on the stucco abomination, the architect was so demented bby the fate of his red bricks that he threw himself from the scaffold and perished, evidently by way of æsthetic protest against vandalism. Then there is another legend concerned with the "red hand" in the family's armorial bearings, and one hears dark tales of a Drake who stabbed his valet to death, and whose only punishment was this sinister addition to his shield. And excuse is found for the tale by the statement that the Drakes were ever a hot-blooded people; witness the immortal Sir Francis, the great and abiding glory of the family.

Mr. Claude Anson, who will, after the new year marry Lady Clodagh Beresford, sister of the Marquis, of Waterford, has for some years, been "ranching" in prosperous Texas and the happy couple will go out and live in the land of the cowboy and the fiery mustang. Mr. Anson is a younger brother of the Earl of Lichfield, and is now thirty-six. After leaving Harrow he took to a roving career, eventually coming to anchor in the great progressive country about San Antonio, where he prospered as all young men of spirit and energy do. Lady Clodagh should enjoy the breezy life of Texas, for she shares to the full all the sporting instincts of her family.

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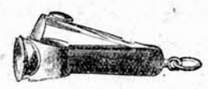
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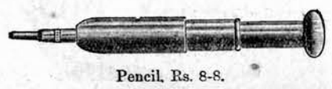
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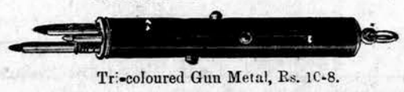
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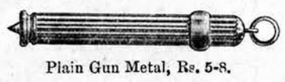
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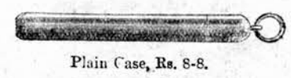
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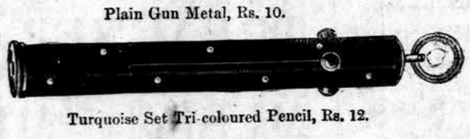
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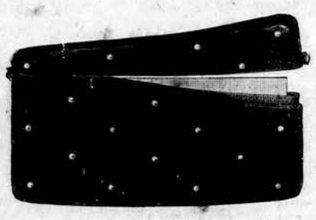
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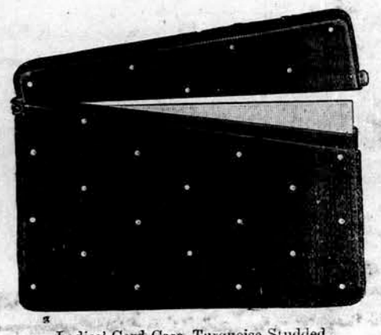
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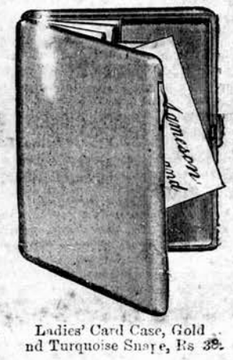
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